The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1778 — MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 13, 1895 — XXXIV—NO. 10

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1882 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists.

B. & B.

EASY - - -

NOTHING MORE SO—take time to write and have patience to wait only long enough for your order to reach us and be returned to you and you'll have a practical demonstration of how to SAVE CASH on every item of dry goods—qualities and styles considered—which, in the aggregate of a year's buying will amount to—what?—sufficient, we should say, to PAY YOU, if getting known reliable qualities and styles at less than ordinary cost is a paying feature of buying Dry Goods—test the matter by sending for samples from their great purchase of

Ten Thousand Yards

Corded Wash Silks,

exquisit colors including pink, blue, lavender, etc., etc.,—40 cents the usual value. This unusual turn in trade gives them to us to sell. 28 cents a yard.

Still another lot

Wash Silks,

surprising worth, and will go out fast at 25 cents a yard.

Fine, Fancy, Taffeta Silks

get your fingers on them once—you'll soon discover how much more they're worth than price indicates—60 cents a yard.

You should investigate the BLACK SILK question as stated at this store. It's a season for Black Silks, and about every ward-robe of any pretentions has one—EASY, with Black Brocade Damas silks at 75 cents up. That's the figure these handsome styles begin at—on up to $3.00 per yard

Light colors and light weight WOOL SUITINGS,—35 and 38 cent values. 34 to 38 inches wide, all at 15 cents a yard.

CREPON EFFECT

SUITINGS,

CHOICE COLORS,

Navy, brown, black, golden brown, reseda, mode light green, myrtle, bluet, etc —38 inches wide, 50c goods—35 cents a yard.

57 Inch Wool Suitings,

Neat mixtures—have sold for, and were cheap at $1.25—now to go, 60 cents a yard.

Wash Goods,

Most beautiful, artistic and best assortment we have ever brought together—'twou d require pages to tell of half!—write for samples of suiting "P. Ks." 29 inches wid 12½ cts. Jaconets, artistic yellows—32 inches wide, 12½ cts

Corded Dimities,

White grounds with dainty designs in blue, pink and black—full yard wide, 10 cents a yard.

Thousands of pieces—every new Wash material of this 1895 season—medium to finest, with price range 5 cents to $1 00 a yard.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

"A kind of old hobgoblin hall
Now somewhat fallen to decay."

An ancient inn is thus described, but the description exactly fits the condition of the body when fallen to decay on account of torpid liver which corrupts the blood, all the horrors of dyspepsia and finally dyspepsia following.

The brain becomes the dwelling place of hobgoblins, and despondency, gloom and misery hold possession of the patient.

Fortunately for this class of sufferers perfect relief is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which restores the liver to activity and pure, rich blood drives disease from lung and brain. The incipient consumption, scrofulous sores, cough, hectic fever and debility disappear.

THE WORK OF FIENDS.

Forest Fires Near Bradford Started by Indendiaries.

BLAZE STARTED WITH KEROSENE.

A Saturated Apron Found In a Lumber Yard and a Man Seen Running From the Spot—Woods All Ablaze at Several Points.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 12.—The forest fires that have been burning in this vicinity since last Saturday are about under control, unless a brisk wind should set in. T. H. Barnsdell lost an oil rig at Coon Run, and it is believed that it was the work of some miscreant, as there was no fire within two miles of the well. Several fires have been started in this locality by unknown parties of late. An effort is being made to catch the perpetrators of the crimes, and if discovered they will be summarily dealt with.

A stubborn fire is raging near Ormsby, in close proximity to the oil field, and men are being sent from all directions to fight the flames. There has been considerable loss, but it is impossible to state how much. The Dovonian Oil company lost two derricks and the Emery Oil company one.

A Glen Hazel special says: It has been discovered that an incipient fire in W. S. Weed & Co.'s lumberyards was started by incendiaries. J. P. Wagoner, W. S. Weed & Co.'s railroad agent at this place, picked from the burning pile a piece of cloth which proved to be a piece of a woman's white apron, thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil. The smell of oil was strongly noticed by the first ones on the scene. There is no doubt but that the pile of lumber was set on fire, and probably by some one that has a desire for some unknown reason to burn out W. S. Weed & Co.'s place or else the whole town. It is claimed by some that they saw a man running from the yard directly after the alarm was given, and one man claims that his clothing was on fire. The report is believed to be true, as several reliable persons claim to have seen him. The entire community coincide in saying that it is only a question of time when the fiend, whoever he is, will succeed in burning the entire town. Had the fire been an hour later, nothing could have saved the greater part of the town.

A Watson Farm special says: A big fire is raging in the woods of Forest county and there seems to be no end of fires. The hemlock and bark woods are on fire and all sides and much damage is being done. At Prebbledale the woods are one solid mass of flames, and it is impossible to estimate the loss to lumbermen. Unless rain falls soon the whole country will be in ruins.

A Sharon Center special says: The forest fires east of this place are playing havoc with valuable timber and bark. Men are fighting the flames but with little success, and there is no telling what the damage will amount to.

An Oswayo special says: Forest fires have done a great deal of damage five miles east of here. A large quantity of bark, timber and sawed lumber, the property of the Bingham company, has been destroyed. The flames are still raging, and the loss will be heavy. No estimate can be made of the losses sustained in this section. A large force of men have been fighting the fires for a week and are almost exhausted.

WHERE IS MR. DEBS?

The U. S. Marshal Does Not Believe He Has Skipped Out.

CHICAGO, June 12.—United States Marshal Arnold does not believe that Eugene V. Debs has skipped out although he failed to show up at the appointed time to be taken to the Woodstock jail, as decreed by the United States supreme court.

He said: "He has all to lose and nothing to gain by such a move. He would be a fugitive from justice and would not dare to return to the United States. He feels that in going to jail he strengthens himself among his sympathizers, and he would no more think of running away than of flying. His bondsmen are no longer liable for his return, as he surrendered himself to me at noon, and that act relieved him of his bond."

Debs' bond was in the sum of $5,000, with Willam Skakel and William Fitzgerald as bondsmen. In addition, he is under bonds to the district court on criminal charges in the sum of $20,000 with the same bondsmen.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

One Bad Man Kills Another.

SERGENT, Ky., June 12.—News comes here from Beaver, Floyd county, that John Amburgy and a man named Martin engaged in a battle at the home of Amburgy, near Beaver, Floyd county, which resulted in the death of Martin and the probable fatal wounding of Amburgy. The men had long been terrors in the neighborhood, and they had been enemies for some time. Martin went to Amburgy's house with revolver in hand and ordered him out, but instead Amburgy opened fire and the duel followed.

STRIKING AT

A Circular Distributed In Youngstown Giving Members and Minutes.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 12.—A pamphlet of 60 pages has been circulated here purporting to give the roll of membership of Council No. 78 of the American Protective association with the ritual of the order and a transcript of the minutes of each meeting held for several months with all the business transacted. It was claimed by friends of ex-Chief of Police Cantwell that his being disposed from office was due to the influence of the A. P. A., who had decided that his official head should fall in the basket, and the object of the pamphlet is evidently to show that that view was correct.

The minutes show that it was decided to boycott several prominent business men, and that committees were appointed to call upon city officials and notify them that certain candidates for office should be defeated. The candidates were not successful. The roster as published contains the names of many prominent men who have denied that they were in any way connected with the A. P. A.

A SALOON WAR.

An Active Fight on In Springfield, O. Saloonkeepers Being Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 12.—A desperate effort is being made by the saloon interests in this city to have the present 10 o'clock saloon ordinance changed to 11 or 11:30 o'clock. A tremendous crusade has been carried on by the police during the past few weeks against the saloonkeepers, following the election of Mayor Mast, who represent the religious element in politics.

Hardly a day passes but what a saloonkeeper is taken up and fined. The saloonkeepers claim that Springfield is being injured by the enforcement of the ordinance. They point to the fact that on the recent visit of the Columbus Buckeye club to General Bushnell the visitors were unable to get any beer while waiting for their train, and consequently carried away a bad impression of the city.

Puddlers Still Fighting.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Another conference is soon to be held by committees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the Manufacturers' association of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys concerning the scale of wages drafted by the former at the recent convention in this city. The puddlers will go into that conference organized for war. The scale fixes their wages at $4.00 per ton and they will demand $5.00, though they will be willing to accept $4.50, as a compromise.

Washington Succeeds Canton.

WHEELING, June 12.—Washington, Pa., is to be the successor of Canton in the Interstate Baseball association. E. G. Barrows of the Wheeling club has completed the deal. The Washington's will be ready to play next Monday. The club there is being backed by the oil king, Byron McKeown, and Dave Curran, formerly of the Washington and Jefferson team, will be the manager. To help the new club the seven other clubs will each donate a player to Washington.

Ohio Prohibition Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 12. — L. B. Logan of Alliance, chairman of the state central committee, called the Prohibition state convention to order in this city. Rev. Gideon P. Macklein of Dayton led in prayer and Mayor P. Mast delivered an address of welcome. Miss Henrietta G. Moore, the temporary chairman, set the convention wild in her opening speech, the delegates standing on their feet, waving handkerchiefs and continually shouting.

Wind Kills Corn.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., June 12.—It now appears that this section has been visited by a regular Kansas hot wind, and one that proves extremely damaging to the corn crop. The recent windstorm was preceded by an intensely hot wind. Little was thought of it at the time, but it now proves that it killed a great deal of corn both south and east of us. The corn damaged by it has turned perfectly white, and is dead.

Will Build a New Line.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—It is now reported that the Brice syndicate, which last week secured control of the Pittsburg, Akron and Western railroad, has in mind the early construction of a 5-mile line from Akron to Brimfield, there to connect with the Cleveland, Canton and Southern. It is also said that the syndicate is now negotiating for the control of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern.

Commemorated Crawford's Death.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., June 12.—From 10,000 to 20,000 people gathered in a grove about five miles to the northwest of this place yesterday to commemorate the perpetration of a fiendish deed of the Indians, now more than 100 years ago. It was the annual observance of the burning of Colonel William Crawford at the stake on June 11, 1782.

A Majority For Free Silver.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The replies to circular letter sent out to 120 Democratic editors show that 90 favor free silver and the other 30 are divided in their views. This result was made public after the announcement of Senator Brice at Lima of his candidacy for re-election on a sound money platform.

A Murderer Must Hang.

COLUMBUS, June 12.—The court of last resort says Isaac L. Edwards of Perking county must be executed here on July 19 for killing a married woman with whom he became infatuated, and who rejected his attention.

Rev. Sheldrake Fired.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The case of Evangelist George H. Sheldrake, charged with immorality, was considered by the Pittsburg presbytery, which met in the First church, Wood street, yesterday. He was deposed from the ministry and excluded from the communion of the church.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Spain Will Be Given No Cause to Complain.

FILIBUSTERING TO BE CRUSHED.

The Commodore of the U. S. Cruiser Raleigh Ordered to Thoroughly Patrol the Florida Coast—Customs Collectors Ordered to Detain Suspected Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Acting Secretary McAdoo of the navy department says that the instructions sent to the commodore of the cruiser Raleigh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast are of the most comprehensive kind, and provide for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Raleigh probably will go first to Key West. This is the only port on the Florida coast which a vessel of her draught can safely enter. She then will make a thorough patrol of the coastline and to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away, the cruiser steam launches and small boats will be manned whenever it is necessary to look into narrow inlets and pass for light draft schooners and yachts, which are the favorite means of transportation of the filibusterers.

With Spanish men-of-war flying off the Florida coast outside of the 3-mile limit and the Raleigh and her boats sweeping the inside waters, the over-enthusiastic Cubans and their American sympathizers who undertake to drive the United States into trouble by using Florida as a base of hostile operations against the government of Cuba are likely to be repressed with a strong hand. The position of the administration is that they must make all honorable efforts to prevent the abuse of its territory in this way, and if the measures already adopted are not sufficient to secure the enforcement of the neutrality laws to a degree that we have ourselves insisted upon when our

THE RALEIGH.

own interests were concerned, then active steps may be taken ashore to move upon the people who have laid themselves open to prosecution by organizing hostile expeditions and aiding in illegal ways the warfare on a friendly nation.

The following letter has been sent to all collectors of customs on the coast from New York to Rio Grande by the treasury department and signed by the acting secretary: "It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States attempts are being made to enlist men to equip and arm vessels and by other illegal measure, to aid the insurrection now in progress in the Island of Cuba. While this department has not been furnished with tangible evidence confirmatory of such rmors, it deems it of great importance that no possible opportunity be given for complaints that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of customs for the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 8289 and 5290 of the revised statutes are fully complied with."

The sections of the revised statute referred to are as follows:

"Sec. 5283. The owners or consignee of every armed vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall, before clearing out the same, give bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, and conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subject or citizens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United states are at peace.

"Sec. 5290 The several collectors of customs shall detain any vessel manifestly built or warlike purposes, and about to depart from the United States, the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the president is had thereon, or until the owner gives such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed vessels by the preceding section."

Campbell Divorce Suit Compromised.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 12.—The divorce suit of Mrs. Katherine Campbell, daughter of ex-Congressman C. B. Smith, against George Campbell, a noted horseman and the late proprietor of the Blennerhasset hotel, which has promised very sensational developments, was compromised by Campbell paying $2,500 to his wife and $300 to her attorneys, and signing a stipulation to make no defense in the next term of court, allowing his wife to obtain the decree by default.

James Booming Lincoln.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National bank, is fertilizing a presidential boom for Robert Lincoln Mr. Lincoln is practicing law in Chicago. He is a son of Abraham Lincoln. President Garfield made him secretary of war and President Harrison sent him as minister to England. A number of personal friends, like Mr. James, think he would make a safe presidential candidate, but the bosses don't.

THE PRESS CLUB LEAGUE.

The Convention In Session at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The fifteenth annual convention of the International League of Press clubs is in session in the old common council chamber in Independence hall and will be in session four days. Pen and pencil wielders from all the leading press clubs from Maine to California are in attendance. President Clarke Howell of Atlanta called the convention to order. He introduced Mayor Warwick, who delivered the speech of welcome, in which he said that the representatives of the International League of Press clubs were indeed welcome to the City of Brotherly Love, and closed by saying: "The gates of the Quaker City are now open to you."

The mayor then turned over to President Howell an old historical key, which he said, would open the gates of the city.

The president made an appropriate address on behalf of the delegates. He then called the convention to order and Secretary Vought read the list of delegates.

After the rollcall, Secretary Vought read an invitation from the Buffalo Press club, asking the convention to meet next year in Buffalo. Consideration of this and other matters of a singular character was postponed.

After the meeting the delegates were entertained at the Mercantile club with luncheon and a musical programme by the Marine band, under the direction of Signor Fanciulli The band was conveyed in a special train from Washington, by special permission of President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert. This is the first affair not of a national character, in which it has been permitted to participate since its organization.

Last night was devoted to "A Night In Bohemia" at the Pen and Pencil club. Besides the visiting newspaper men there was present a large number of distinguished and state officials, including Governor Hastings and his staff, attired in their full uniforms, Mayor Warwick and the heads of the various city departments.

A DEAD MAN CLEARED.

The Late Senator Buck Didn't Kill Nellie Harrington.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Miss Nellie Harrington, murdered in her own room ten days ago, has been concluded. The testimony of four additional witnesses completed a perfect alibi for the late Senator Buck. I. W. Lees, chief of local detective forces, stated that he had followed every clue and every person having any apparent possible connection with the case, he was absolutely in the dark regarding the identity of the murderer, and admitted that he had not even a suspicion concerning the possible slayers.

Referring to the wounds upon the body of the murdered woman, Lees said they indicated that the murder was most brutal. He was satisfied that the murderer was thoroughly familiar with premises. He was convinced that the crime had not been committed for the purpose of robbery. The fatal wounds had probably been inflicted by a pistol used as a club. The jury returned a verdict of murder committed by some unknown person.

A Big Bicycle Meet.

ROCHESTEE, N. Y., June 12.—Six thousand people saw nearly all the crack bicyclists of country come in all kinds of contests at the annual meet of the Lakeview Wheelmen, at the Driving park. Besides being entertained by the races, in which a majority of the Class B and Class A men of note competed, they say F. J. Titus, paced by a tandem, ride a mile in 2:02, lowering the state record; saw Dirnberger, better known as King Michael, cover the same course in 2:04 3-5, and Arthur Zimmerman ride an exhibition mile in the slow time of 2:14 1-5. Taken all together it was an excellent programme.

Time of Tickets Extended.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—At a meeting of the Cleveland passenger agents it was decided to extend the time of tickets issued on account of the national convention of Republican clubs from June 23 to June 30.

Killed by a Street Car.

AKRON, O., June 12.—John McFarland, 18 years old, has been thrown from a street car and internally injured, dying a short time after.

Advance of Ten Per Cent.

AKRON, O., June 12.—Turney, Vaughn & Taylor of Cuyahoga Falls, employing 200 men, has voluntarily raised wages 10 per cent.

Goff's Decision Reversed.

RICHMOND, June 12. — The United States circuit court of appeals has dissolved the injunction granted by Judge Goff, in the South Carolina registration cases. This action was unanimous.

PITH OF THE NEWS

Orders were issued at Santiago de Cuba that all citizens found entering or leaving towns in the province after dark would be shot.

A satisfactory test of cellulose for uses on a warship was made at Sandy Hook.

Ex-President Harrison denied that he had been offered a $10,000 retaining fee at Indianapolis to contest the temperance law.

John M. Egan and W. H. Bancroft were appointed joint receivers of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake.

A lively Sunday war is in progress at Paducah, Ky.

General Bushnell will make an active campaign in Ohio after the harvest season is over

An Australian is trying to make terms with the government of Hawaii, to subsidize an English cable from America to Australasia

Senator Anderson of Kentucky may be made assistant Indian commissioner.

Hon. Michael D. Harter of Mansfield, O., addressed the students at Roanoke college, Salem, Va.

Mr. Landis, private secretary to the late Secretary Gresham, will practice law in Chicago.

CHRISTIANITY'S FATE.

Its Future at Stake In Eastern Turkey.

ARMENIANS SUFFER HORRORS.

How Long Will the Turkish Government Be Allowed to Sanction the Murder of Innocent Christians?—Terrible Suffering of Prisoners in the Turkish Prisons.

BOSTON, June 12.—A reliable American resident in Turkey, in a letter about the situation in Eastern Turkey, received here, says there is one theme which concentrates attention, namely, the condition and the prospects of the country. It is not only the cause of common humanity which interests us. The question now pending holds within it the life or death of Oriental Christianity. Are those wicked and Godless fanatics to be permitted to dip their swords further in the blood of innocent Christians, not only in general massacres, but on highways in their own homes, in their fields, and worse than all, in the prisons, by the hands of the government itself? Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violence, rape, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches, etc. Mere human aid is entirely insufficient; the intricacies of the political question involved, put the solution of the problem far beyond our reach.

The letter gives a new story concerning the state of Turkish prisons. In the Bitlis prison there are seven cells, each one large enough for 10 or 12 persons. There are between 20 and 30 crowded into each one. There are no sanitary arrangements, Armenians found in these cells have to do their own purchasing through the zabtiehs and at double the price. They are deprived of immediate communication with those outside, and letters directed to them are not delivered. What they are allowed to write must be in Turkish. And to get it written two piasters or broad equivalent to the daily ration must be given. The daily allowance of bread by law should be 500 drams, but it is never more than 250, and that is dirty and poorly baked. Often it is not delivered. The water is undrinkable. Armenians often have to drink the "Khuliteh" water. This is the water of the tank where the Turks perform ablutions for prayer. Should one dare to ask for justice he is at once thrown into a dark, damp, subterranean cell. Armenians in these cells are the slaves of the caprice and severity of the Turks.

The Armenian prisoners suffer all kinds of ill usage, from which many die. The government officials' report states that they died natural deaths.

The prison keeper, named Abdal Kadeer, at Alvarig, has a salary of 500 piastors a month, yet it is said that he has two or three Turkish merchants doing business on capital loaned by him, and he has lately built a house costing about $2,500. All this money has been squeezed from the Armenian prisoners.

About three months ago three men—leading men of Kurtabaz of Pasiz—were imprisoned without cause. They were put into a room already overcrowded with Kurds. Even the Kurds had not enough room to stretch out at full length to sleep at night. The Kurds told them they had received orders to ill use them. They had not room even to sit down at night and so were obliged to stand and lean against the wall. They were by that time able to gain the good will of some of the Kurds by feeding them, and they secured room enough to sit down at night. One of the Kurds for befriending them was punished by deprivation of his daily allowance of bread and he was put into chains for three or four days.

Sunday morning, April 12, a cross was discovered upon the door of the Catholic church in Arabkir. Upon it were written threats against Christians in the Turkish language. The next Sunday morning, April 28, in the entry to one of the Protestant chapels, was found a dog's head, with a cross attached. Upon the upright part of this cross was written, "English, French, Russian, American, German, Armenian." Upon the cross piece was written: "Ye infidels. You have become rebellious. In a short time you will see what will become of you; Oh, you traitors against the government." In the Gregorian church was found the rest of the dog, with a cross tied to its tail, upon which were written the names Bulgarian, Italian, Greek," in addition to those upon the Protestant cross; and the threats were greater. "The Armenians have grown rebellious, and others too, but it is the turn of the Armenians to be punished with the sword. Your fate has come. He who accepts the true faith is safe,"

The government was at once informed of these occurrences, for aside from the threats, which at such a critical time are very serious, the greatest indignity was cast upon the Christian religion. The indignity is much greater than it would be regarded in America.

In the same city, not long ago, the police went to the house of an Armenian to arrest him for supposed "nationalism." He made some resistance, and the police, after disabling him, killed him in the presence of his family with their bayonets."

Suffering From an Old Bite.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Barnett Fishman, the 15-year-old son of Mendel Fishman, a peddler, has been taken to the Gouverneur hospital suffering from hydrophobia. Two years ago when the Fishmans left Russia, Barnett was bitten on the right hand by a dog.

To Arrange For the Cleveland Convention.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A formal call has been issued for a meeting of the executive board of the International Deep Waterways association in this city, Tuesday, the 25th, to make plans for the international convention at Cleveland in September.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York—

										R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0—	6	14	4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	4	7

Batteries—Wilson and Rusie; Sugden and Hart. Umpire—Campbell. Attendance, 4,000.

At Washington—

										R	H	E
Wash'gton	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	4	1—	15	18	7
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	1—	10	13	6

Batteries—McGuire and Stockdale, Peitz and Ehret. Umpire—Murray. Attendance, 1,500.

At Brooklyn—

										R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	10	2
Chicago	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—	6	7	3

Batteries—Burrell and Stein; Donahue and Hutchison. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance, 2,100.

At Boston—

										R	H	E
Boston	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	*—	11	16	2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	3

Batteries—Ryan and Dolan, Welch, Zahner and Luby Umpire—Keefe. Attendance, 500.

At Philadelphia—

										R	H	E
Phila	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—	6	15	2
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0—	6	12	3

Batteries—Grady, Carsey and Taylor; Zimmer, Knell and Young. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 4,400.

At Baltimore—

										R	H	E
Baltimore	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	*—	6	12	2
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	9	3

Batteries—Robinson and Hoffer; Merritt and Dwyer. Umpire—Foreman and Heming. Attendance, 2,000.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Boston	22	13	.629	Cincinnati	21	20	.512
Pittsburg	25	16	.610	Phila	19	19	.500
Baltimore	21	14	.600	Brooklyn	18	20	.474
Chicago	25	18	.581	Washington	15	21	.462
Cleveland	25	17	.575	St. Louis	15	27	.357
New York	21	18	.538	Louisville	6	32	.158

League Games Today.

Cleveland at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Washington and Chicago at Boston.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 11.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 90@90c; No. 2 red, 89@90c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 58@59c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 57@57½c; mixed car, 56@57c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 do, 36¼@36¾c; extra No. 3 white, 35@35½c; mixed, 34@34½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.75@13.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.00@12.25; packing, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $10.00@10.50; wagon hay, $16.00@18.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 17@19c; fancy country, roll, 13@14c; low grades and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Ohio mild, new, 7@7½c; New York, new, 8@8½c; limberger, full make, 10@11c; new, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 13½@14c; ½@1c more for candled.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@60c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; spring chickens, 40@60c as to size; ducks, 60@65c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 25c; turkeys, 12@13c per pound; ducks, 12@13c per pound.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 11.

CATTLE—Receipts fair this week, consisting of 40 cars on sale. The demand is better and market stronger, compared to last week. Sales as follows: Prime, $5.30@5.75; good, $5.00@5.40; good butchers', $4.50@4.80; rough fat, $3.25@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.25@3.50; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, while the demand is only fair, market little slow at last week's closing prices. Medium Philadelphias, $4.55@4.60; mixed and best Yorkers, $4.45@4.55; common to fair Yorkers, $4.30@4.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply is liberal and the demand is only light and the market is dull at last week's prices, and the prices a shade lower than yesterday on sheep, while lambs are steady. We quote market as follows: Extra, $3.40@3.60, good, $3.10@3.30; fair, $2.10@2.50; common, 50c@1.50; best lambs, $4.00@4.25; good lambs, $3.25@3.50; common to fair lambs, $2.00@3.00; veal calves, $5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.50; spring lambs, $3.25@5.25.

CINCINNATI, June 11.

HOGS—Market active and steady at $4.00@4.75; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

CATTLE—Market dull and easy at $2.25@5.50; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 500 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market dull and lower at $1.50@3.50; receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Lambs, market dull and weak at $2.50@5.75.

NEW YORK, June 11.

WHEAT—Spot market dull. No. 2 red store and elevator, 87½c; afloat, 87½c, f. o. b., 84¾c afloat; No. 1 hard, 88c delivered.

CORN—Spot market irregular. No. 2, 55½c elevator; 56½c afloat; yellow, 57c.

OATS—Spot market quiet. No. 2, 33½@34¼c; No. 2 delivered, 34½@35c; No. 3, 33@33¼c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track white, 37@43c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 10½@11¾c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9¼@10½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull but not lower. Sheep, poor to fair, $2.00@3.25; lambs, common to good, $4.00@5.75; no prime or choice offered.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.50@4.90.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, June 11, 1895.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	45-50
Oats	25
Corn	60
Barley	75
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$5 00
Timothy Seed	$2 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$9 00-$10 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	11
Lard, per pound	8
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-$2 25
Potatoes	50-60
Onions	55-60
Apples	75-85
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 10

In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Any one desiring a house raised or moved will do well by calling on E. F. Heisler & Bros., opposite driving park, Canton road. All work guaranteed satisfactorily and price reasonable.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE MINERS' SCALE.

Mr. Ratchford Satisfied With the Outlook.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

The President of the State Organization Says That Business and Not Sentiment Controlled the Officers' Actions—What an Operator Says.

The Massillon district miners are not yet done voting on the proposed fifty-one cent rate of mining. The following from District President Mossop is the most authentic information available:

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 6, 1 p. m.—As far as the vote has been taken in this district it shows a large majority in favor of rejecting the offer. The injustice of the offer is keenly felt.

JOHN J. MOSSOP.

President Ratchford, of the Ohio miners' organization is again at his home. In an interesting talk on the the situation he said this morning:

"There is no scale of 51 cents. We have simply recommended to the miners of Ohio that they resume work on this basis. It continues for no definite time, and we are at liberty to demand an increase whenever the conditions warrant. I am quite content with this arrangement—more so than I would be if we were bound down to a 60-cent rate until the first of next May. We have agreed to 51 cents because it was that or nothing. The tail cannot wag the dog. Pennsylvania is down to such a low basis that our miners must go down too, or remain idle. What we Ohio miners must do is to show our competitors that we propose to stay with them in going down. The Pennsylvania people have cut prices and wages to such an extent that there is no money in the trade for anybody. It will be better for all concerned to let them eat their fill of this sort of thing, for sooner or later they will perceive the wisdom and the equity of doing business on a reasonably profitable scale. When that time comes, and it is likely to come as trade in other lines becomes brisker, our Ohio miners will be in a position to ask for more than they are now offered.

"We were compelled to approach this question at Columbus from the standpoint of business, and not of sentiment. We decided that if a majority of our members agreed to endorse our work the whole state should accept that result, and vice versa. We cannot compel them to go to work, but we certainly expect that they will do so.

"I respect the feeling that in working for fifty-one cents our Massillon miners are expending their muscle without sufficient return to pay living expenses. But as I said before, this is a matter of business, not sentiment. Now here we have two mines, shipping to the same market, over the same railroad. One of those mines has a three foot vein, and the other a six foot vein. Let us say in illustration that it takes twice as much physical effort to get out a ton of coal from the three foot vein as from the six foot vein. Naturally the miner can see why he should get twice as much pay for his ton of coal as the man in the other mine who only works half as hard, and if the order of things prevailed that recognizes humanity or the wants of a miner and his family he could get it. But he must not forget that the coal of both mines enters the same market, and commands the same price, and that if he insists upon double pay, his employer cannot provide him with work. That is substantially the situation of the southern field of Ohio, which makes the prices for this state today. If our resident operators are asked to pay more than is paid elsewhere, they cannot obtain orders.

"With more coal produced than the country needs and more men to mine it than are necessary by 40 per cent., conditions in this country have undergone a great change. As officers looking to the miners' good we have faced these new conditions and accepted them, and it will be better for the miners themselves when they forget ancient history and absorb the business facts that now confront them.

"I have confidence that the better judgment of the miners will prevail and that they will agree to accept the conditions recommended to them by the convention. I am free to say that under the present advancing tendency of wages in kindred trades, the condition agreed to by the late convention for acceptance or rejection is superior to a 60 cent rate, binding them to next year. It is my judgment that those people in Pennsylvania will soon see the folly of their ways; that the coal trade will, by fall, resume its normal condition, and that by the first of October the miners and operators of Ohio will be able to get together and agree upon a better rate than 60 cents for the coming winter."

VIEWS OF AN OPERATOR.

An operator, who prefers that his name be not mentioned, held a number of letters and telegrams in his hands, this morning, as he spoke of the prospects for resumption here. "I notice that sentiment is somewhat divided here," he said, "about accepting the 51 cent rate. Well, I for one, and for that matter every other operator here, wish it were 51 instead of the figure it is. But that is neither here nor there. We can't pay more than they pay in Hocking valley. What I want to say is this. We are not asking. We have orders, contingent orders, and if our men will decide right quick what they are going to do we can fill them. If it is going to take ten days or so to settle the matter in this valley, these orders will be filled in Pennsylvania or West Virginia. If the situation is bad, it ought not be made worse by compelling us to give up contracts we might make, by delaying in acceding to the terms. The trend of everything shows that the 51-cent scale will be adopted, for a time at least. Naturally the men in Hocking valley and elsewhere are glad to see us tied up for a few weeks after they get to work. They know that it means business for them. There is every reason in the world why our men ought to be told these facts and urged to act with expedition."

MINERS AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 6.—The miners of Hernbrook and Millport mines, at their meeting, last night, voted nearly unanimously for sixty cents. The article in the agreement about being governed by the Pittsburg district in regard to rising and falling of prices was especially obnoxious to them, and the miners are wondering if a new district is not soon to be discovered for them to be regulated by. First, Mahoning, next Hocking, then Jackson, and now Pittsburg. West Virginia next, likely, or Nova Scotia. The price of provisions has gone up; manufacturers in different parts of the country have given their employes a raise in wages unsolicited; instead of giving the miner a raise they still want to pull him down more, when he is working for a bare existence already. Someone needs a monument erected, whoever is to blame for this deplorable condition.

DR. DAVID H. MOORE.

The Rev. David H. Moore, D D, who will assist Bishop Joyce in the dedicatory services at the First Methodist Episcopal church, is one of the leading minds in American Methodism. He is one of her most scholarly men, a brilliant pulpit orator, and a man of dignified personal appearance. He is now the editor-in-chief of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati, has held positions at the head of several of Methodism's best schools, and filled many of her best pulpits in the line of his pastoral work.

David Hastings Moore was born in the classic little city of Athens, O., which also was the birthplace of Chaplain McCabe and Dr. Earl Cranston. He graduated from the Ohio University in 1860, and entered the Ohio conference the same year. At the breaking out of the war he entered the army, and was elected from the ranks to the captaincy of Co. A, 87th O. V. I.—a three months' regiment. Reorganizing for three years, it was consolidated with the 125th O. V. I., and made a splendid record in the army of the Cumberland, Capt. Moore being promoted to major and lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Atlanta campaign he returned to the ministry and served the church in Columbus, Zanesville, Delaware, Cincinnati and elsewhere. In 1875 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, serving until 1880, when he organized the University of Denver, and remained its chancellor until 1890. He then accepted the chair of political economy in the state University of Colorado, in connection with the pastorate of the M. E. church at Boulder. But just as Dr. Moore was opening his work he was surprised by his election to the editorship of the Western Christian Advocate, made vacant by the death of the lamented and brilliant Bayliss. (Dr. Bayliss will be affectionately and pleasantly remembered by our people, having assisted in the dedication of our late church in January, 1889.) Dr. Moore was a member of the general conferences of 1888 and 1892. In the great question of admitting women as delegates to the highest law making body of the church, Dr. Moore was an enthusiastic advocate of the eligibility of women.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Many Live Topics Brought Up and Discussed.

The June meeting of the Equal Rights Association was called to order at the usual time, Friday afternoon, the president, Miss Folger, in the chair. Eight members and two visitors were present. Mrs. Ella Brown was elected recording secretary. The bill for the rent of the parlor of the Christian church was presented, accepted by the association and ordered paid. United States history was suggested as the subject of next winter's study, beginning with the constitutional period. It was received with favor and discussed at some length. On motion of Mrs. Carrie Humberger it was referred to the plan of work committee, with power to make the decision and present an outline of their plan at the next meeting.

The study of Nicaragua proved full of interest. To Mrs. Brunny was assigned its climate, history, inhabitants, products, form of government and name of president, and she read a well prepared paper, giving full information upon each division of her topic. Mrs. Wise was not present, but her topic, the Monroe doctrine, was discussed by the club, and interesting newspaper articles upon it were read.

Mrs. Ella Brown gave an account of the trouble between England and Nicaragua without notes, in a very interesting manner; and Mrs. Ella Shoemaker had been very diligent in looking up facts about the inter-oceanic canal, for she gave a detailed description of it which was no less interesting than the foreign complications which have recently been occupying the mind of politicians.

Mrs. Pitts was prepared to talk about the settlement of the difficulty, but as so much on that topic had been brought out in the discussion she did not present it formally, and read instead newspaper comments on the manner of the settlement from the Literary Digest. Articles were also read from Public Opinion, Once a Week and Relations of the United States to Foreign Powers by Wm. E. Curtis. The association adjourned about half past five o'clock until the first Friday in October.

A called meeting will probably be held the middle of September to take action upon the course of study in order that the work of the winter may begin with the first regular meeting in October.

R. W. Gammel at the Hotel Sailer, June 15th. Ladies bring your fur garments needing repairs and get estimate of cost.

FOR SOUND MONEY TOO.

Local Democracy Endorses That Sentiment.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Howells Tells the Multitude That They Must Insist Upon Having a Dollar That is Worth a Dollar Anywhere in the World, and is Heartily Applauded.

True to their determination, and waiving the right to appoint delegates without consultation with the members of the party, the local Democratic central committee called a caucus, which was held in the mayor's court room last night, at which delegates to the county convention, and alternates, were elected. The meeting was called to order by Jacob Schlagel, of the central committee, and on W. K. L. Warwick's motion Mr. Schlagel and Henry Sibila acted as chairman and secretary of the meeting.

Otto E. Young then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to select and report delegates and their alternates in the respective wards for the approval of those present. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed Otto E. Young, Edward Royer and Peter Schneider.

The committee withdrew from the room and during their absence Anthony Howells, United States consul to Cardiff, Wales, addressed those assembled briefly. Mr. Howells spoke of politics in Europe compared with those in America, and wound up by advising the support of true Democracy.

"What I want," said he, "is to see silver dollars coined that are worth a dollar no matter where they are presented. There is no doubt in my mind that unless we make this our sound basis there will be a split in the Democratic party.

Mr. Howells's speech was warmly received and was followed by short addresses by Frank Willenborg and Otto E. Young. They endorsed Mr. Howells's views on the money question.

The committee then reported in regard to the selection of delegates, alternates and central committeemen, the latter to fill vacancies. The report was read as follows and unanimously adopted:

First Ward, Precinct A—Delegates—A. Howells, F. J. Stout, Frank Willenborg; alternates, F. C. Sibila, Wm. Ertle, R. W. McCaughey. Precinct B—Delegates—G. Mausz, Edward Royer, O. E. Young; alternates, Gust Rhine, E. C. Segner, Anthony Clauss. Central committeeman, Chas. Young.

Second Ward, Precinct A—Delegates, Wm. Simonet, Christian Schott, Patrick Mellon; alternates, Thomas Finnegan, Nicholas Snider, Chas. Shively. Precinct B—Delegates, Tobias Schott, Patrick Harney, J. W. Hoban; alternates, Michael Hoban, Philip Sonnhalter, Christian Stoner. Central committeeman, Charles Shively.

Third Ward, Precinct A—Delegates, Gustavus Paul, Frank Vogt, John Tragesser; alternates, Matthias Ertle, Frank L. Baldwin, Joseph Kettl. Central committeeman, G. G. Paul. Precinct B—Delegates, Joseph Schneider, Lawrence Royer, Frank J. Hoch; alternates, H. B. Sibila, J. J. Klotz, George Frantz. Precinct C—Delegates, John M. McCann, Martin Weber; alternates, Christian Lucas, Henry Leahy. Central committeeman, Martin Weber.

Fourth Ward—Delegates, W. K. L. Warwick, Stanton Howells, Lewis Gise, Frank Rostetter, Peter Schneider; alternates, Wm. Lipps, Frank Ertle, Jacob Hose, Joseph Huth, John Seiler.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

THE ISABELLA CLUB.

An Account of Its History by Miss Folger.

At the recent anniversary meeting of the Isabella Club, Miss E. L. Folger, its president, read the following paper:

The Isabella Clubs which came into existence during the two years which preceded the Columbian World's Exposition were an outgrowth of the Queen Isabella Association, whose headquarters were in Chicago, and whose two-fold purpose was the erection of a building on the World's Fair grounds for the convenience of women, and a statue of Queen Isabella, celebrated forever in history as the patroness of Columbus in his efforts which led to the discovery of the New World. Those who were foremost in the above named enterprise suggested the advisability of women forming educational clubs in order to be fitted to enjoy and appreciate the advantages of the great World's Fair.

The Isabella Association, like many other great schemes, never attained its ends, and vanished from public notice before the opening of the exposition. The board of lady managers, having no power aside from that granted by the commissioners of the exposition, opposed the erection of any building on the grounds for the benefit of women, except the Woman's building, and no concessions were given to the Isabella Association. Space was not even allowed for the statue in memory of the woman to whom the new world owes so great a debt. The Isabella clubs, however, lived and flourished, and not the least successful and permanent was our own little club of Massillon. No minutes were kept of the meetings of the first year, but an account of the first meeting, published in the "Woman's Column" of a city paper, says it was composed of a dozen ladies. It was called at the home of Mrs. Everhard, October 29, 1891, and, according to the recollection of the historian, at the suggestion of Mrs. Harriet Wallace Russell.

The course of reading opened with that period of history when the spirit of discovery and maritime adventure was at its height—more attractive than any romance. The subject grew in interest, as the study broadened, and as the newspapers were filled with descriptions of the wonders to be seen at the exposition, the desire to learn was greatly stimulated. Before the club completed a year's existence, one of the members received from the mayor of the city an appointment to a subordinate office on the board of lady managers. Her duties were to assist the state committee on woman's work in obtaining statistics on that subject, also in securing exhibits of Massillon women's work. The instructions of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Hartpence, of Harrison, O., were that clubs should be organized in all towns, with educational features similar to the Isabella Clubs, with the additional responsibility of collecting facts of importance in reference to women's work.

Accordingly the Isabella club, with the addition of a number of new members, effected a permanent organization and changed its name, or rather added a surname. It was called the Isabella and Columbian Exposition Club until the great White City closed its gates to the public and became a beautiful recollection of the summer of 1893. The following officers were elected October 11, 1892: President, Mrs. Everhard; vice president, Miss E. L. Folger; secretary, Mrs. A. D. Pease; treasurer, Miss Sarah Corns. The membership increased to twenty-four. Mrs. Everhard's resignation of the presidency of the club and her membership occurred within a month after her election, and the vice president assumed the duties of president for the unexpired term.

The winter's course of reading consisted of Irving's "Life of Columbus" and miscellaneous articles of interst in reference to the World's Fair. Early in the next year a change was made and the club began a study of the "History of Art." The members were all desirous to fit themselves to view with some degree of intelligence the treasures from all countries in the magnificent Art building. The club did not adjourn at all during the summer of 1892 and not until late in the summer of '93, which speaks well for the perseverance and enthusiasm of its members.

On the afternoon of October 31, when the great Exposition passed into history, at the urgent request of the members the Isabella and Columbian club met to consider a plan of work for the ensuing winter. It was somewhat diminished in numbers at this time, but the interest of those who remained faithful was adequate to the task of reorganizing and revitalizing it. The former organization was dropped, as its work was a thing of the past, but the original name was retained, and with a president and treasurer and a membership of twelve, which soon increased to eighteen or twenty, the Isabella club resumed the study of the "History of Art" at the period where it had been discontinued during the heat of summer. Two interesting works on the principles of art were read, "Art for Art's Sake" and "How to Judge of a Picture" and the masters of painting in England during the eighteenth century were carefully studied. A nucleus of a library was formed of books of reference on arts and artists.

When the meeting to reorganize was held in the autumn of 1894, another change was made in the plan of study, which has given general satisfaction, and resulted in a very pleasant and profitable season's work. There was some discussion as to the desirability of continuing the study of art, but when the name of Stratford's immortal bard was mentioned, not a dissenting word was spoken, and the winter's study began with renewed vigor. Nothing has been a task to any member, and with each successive play a mine of literary wealth has been developed. At the beginning of the season of 1894 and 1895, a vice president was added to the corps of officers, and a plan of work committee whose efficiency cannot be too highly commended. They have added greatly to the interest of the study, by their outlines and topics, and lightened the duties of the president. Applications for membership have come in so rapidly that it was deemed expedient to limit the number to twenty-five. Financially it is in an enviable condition. With money in the treasurer's hands, a snug little sum at interest in the bank, and no outstanding debts, there is no cause for anxiety about the coming rainy day.

It is fitting to close these reminiscences of our club experiences with a brief mention of those who have taken an active part in the past, who have gone to other homes, or the home not made with hands. Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith have recently returned to their early home in Akron. Mrs. Wilson left us a year or more ago, to take up her residence again in Bonnie Scotland. Mrs. Russell was prevented by ill health from meeting with us after the first year. Could her life have been spared she would have done efficient work in all our study. A name which the earlier members of the club speak with affectionate remembrance is Mrs. Mary E. Brown. It is a pleasure to recall her interest in the meetings during the year immediately preceding the exposition, and her frequent requests that as she was physically unable to go out in bad weather, we should assemble at her home. The last meeting with her just before she left Massillon, will always be a beautiful reminiscence. The study that bright May afternoon was upon the "German Masters of Painting," especially Albrecht Durer, and Mrs. Brown read with her own peculiar charm, which we remember so well, Longfellow's poem "Nuremberg," which immortalized some of the noblest works of early German art. We knew it was the last time we should ever meet with her in her hospitable home, but we little thought that in a few short months her voice would be hushed forever.

Could we call them back even for this brief afternoon, how joyfully we would welcome them to a share in our merry-making. Let us trust that our remembrance, though unspoken, may reach them where they are, across the billows of the blue Atlantic, across the deep, dark waters of the mysterious river we call Death.

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the First and a Part of the Second Day.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Stark county opened its sessions in the Presbyterian church at 2 p. m., June 7, with Miss Emma Goodwill presiding. In the absence of the secretary Mrs. S. O. Eggert was chosen secretary. Nine unions are represented. Reports along all channels of work are encouraging. Reports on membership and finances show each to be in good condition. Mrs. M. E. Meredith gave a paper on "Literature." Mrs. Spangler led the discussion on suffrage as it relates to school affairs. Mrs. Dezart, of Wooster, led the discussion on "Plans of Work for Unions."

The evening session began at 7:30 with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Ball, of Canton, followed by a piano duet by the Misses Bartruff and Walling. The address by Mrs. H. E. Hammond was from the passage of scripture, "Whatsoever ye do, whether ye eat or drink, do all to the glory of God." Mrs. Hammond is a pleasing, forceful speaker. A violin and piano duet by Mrs. Haukins and Miss Bartruff followed. Announcements were made and the convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

June 8th.—Forenoon session opened at 9 a. m., with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Walker, of Canton. The first business of the session was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Emma Goodwill, of Canton; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna Hoyle, of Alliance; corresponding secretary, Miss Hilhs, of Alliance; treasurer, Mrs. Suntee, of Marlboro. County superintendents were elected as follows: On franchise work, Dr. Sarah Brooke, of Marlboro; on social purity, Mrs. Manly, of Canton; on evangelistic work, Mrs. M. E. Meredith, of Canton; Loyal Temperance Legion, William J. Wilhams, of North Lawrence. Mrs Dezart of Wooster, presented an excellent paper on scientific temperance literature.

MRS. S. O. EGGERT,
Secretary pro tem.

AT CAMP LEONARD

The Crystal Spring Outing Club Having a Good Time.

TRENTON, O., June 7.—The Crystal Spring Outing Club left Camp General Wilson, at Guadenhutten, this morning, and on reaching Trenton established Camp Leonard on the beautiful banks of the Tuscarawas. The fishing season is about over, the water being too clear and shallow on the riffles to catch bass or perch. We have had rather poor luck so far. The first night we only caught two cat fish and one turtle.

Last night General Wilson, of our party, caught the first green bass. Having no scales, it is impossible to give the correct weight, but it was a fair specimen.

On reaching Camp Leonard we found plenty of neighbors. We have some from Columbus, Wellsville, Bellaire and Steubenville. They are all good fellows, and some of them have their families with them.

Just as I was going to mail this, word reached me that C. M. Leonard caught two cat fish, one weighing thirteen and the other eleven and one-half pounds. This may sound big, but Charley says it's so, and he wouldn't say so unless it was so—or pretty near so.

J. A. BEITEL.

Ask your grocer for Stolzenbach's lunch biscuits.

Flavor Your Cake
and other pastry with
SOUDERS'
Flavoring Extracts.
Lemon 10 cents, Vanilla 15 cents.
The best ever made for the money. Oval Bottle, Green Label. Sold everywhere.
SOUDERS' CELERY & PEPSIN CHEWING GUM
—RELIEVES—
Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Nervousness.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

For the Industrious, the Fashionable and the Domestic.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—A woman can earn a very comfortable livelihood nowadays at practical designing for carpets, wall papers and dress materials. A friend of mine who has been drawing designs for challies and printed cottons for the summer trade made $75 by her first sale, and since then in ten weeks she has earned $500 by designing for silks and ginghams, and one firm has told her they will take all the designs she can bring. But making designs which the printer or weaver can reproduce is vastly different from drawing patterns which look well on paper, and although no great artistic talent is required a certain amount of instruction is necessary, the same as in every profession.

A woman can get a much better photograph of herself if she refrains from the use of powder before exposing her face to the camera. The best photographers absolutely forbid even the faintest dusting of the powder puff, as they say it makes shadows in the wrong places and interferes with the lights and shadows which the artist himself can adjust from overhead, with the best results to the sitter.

A woman can give her face a pretty tinge of color in a natural, harmless way by buying at any pharmacy a facial cupping glass and applying it to her face for 10 or 15 minutes night and morning. The facial cupping glass is a little rubber bulb attached to a tiny glass cup, and by placing the cup against the cheek and squeezing the rubber bulb the flesh is gently sucked into the cup, causing the blood to rise to the surface, and this gives not only a healthy activity to the blood vessels of the face and a consequent color, but also tones up the flabby muscles, making them firm and hard, and in time, by a systematic application of this little toilet accessory, the hollows of the face will become filled out and the cheeks will take on a pretty roundness—a condition so desirable in a beautiful woman.

A woman who wants to be gowned in the latest modes will not fail to go in for buttons as the garniture to be used on at least one frock of her summer outfit. The craze for buttons—buttons of all sizes and shapes, buttons of porcelain and buttons of metal, buttons with little dainty heads or landscapes portrayed on their surfaces and buttons plain and severe—the craze for buttons will dominate everything in the trimming of the coming gown, whether it be tailor made or frou frou.

The fishermen of Bermuda contrive, with very little trouble, a kind of water glass that would delight the heart of every girl and boy within reach of river, lake or sea, and which any mother can get a carpenter to make at a very small cost. Four boards about 3 feet long are nailed together, thus making a box without ends, the inside of which is painted black. Around the inner edge of one end is cut a notch about a quarter of an inch deep, and into this is fastened a pane of ordinary glass with putty and tacks. The crack inside the box must be well covered with putty to prevent the water from getting in. Around the glass end of the box should be fastened strips of old lead pipe for weights, and on the other end loops of leather for straps should be nailed, one on each side. To use this telescope drop the glass end of the box into the water, holding on by the straps, and by looking through the glass end you will see the objects beneath as distinctly as if no water intervened.

Bicycle parades will be all the rage this summer, pressing hard on the heels of the ever popular coaching parades for supremacy at mountain and seashore resort. At a recent bicycle parade in Paris many of the fair cyclists rode tandem wheels, a groom in livery occupying the rear seat. The machines were gay in floral decorations and ribbons, and one or two riders wore suits of white duck throughout, from leggings to cap, which made a pretty centerpiece to the bright framing of flowers.

Neither bloomers nor divided skirts were to be seen, and indeed the leaders of fashion in Paris and New York have adopted a regulation costume which eschews any resemblance to mannishness. The bicycle costume in question consists of a weighted skirt reaching only midway the calf of the leg, a norfolk jacket or blazer opening over a duck vest, leggings of same material as the gown and cap to match.

You can keep your sleeves to the desired balloon expansion if you will sew strips of wire taste at intervals around the inside of the puff, and no matter how damp the weather may be or how much the sleeves may be crushed you are always able to pull them out to their original bigness.

A new lining for sleeves and skirts, surpassing fiber chamois in stiffness and durability, is wood fiber, a material made from the fiber of the bamboo.

The women who habitually cross the ocean have devised a most sensible shipboard dress, which, like the conventional riding habit, will gradually become the regulation thing for steamer wear. It consists of a pair of knickerbockers, a lightweight flannel skirt, heavy serge gown—the skirt falling to the ankles—buttoned jersey leggings, thick traveling coat with hood, and an alpine, visor or Tam O'Shanter cap.

Enormous hats will be the very swellest thing the coming season. Rough bright orange straw, with fine black straw under the brim, is the latest fancy from Paris. GARDNER NOYES.

Heat and Photography.

"The influence of heat is seldom taken into account by the majority of photographers," says P. C Duchochois in The Photographic Times. "It is, however, of great importance. Not only does cold retard the formation of the latent image, but it also impairs the developing action."

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a physician and he prescribed Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.

KNOX, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.

One size at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

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TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

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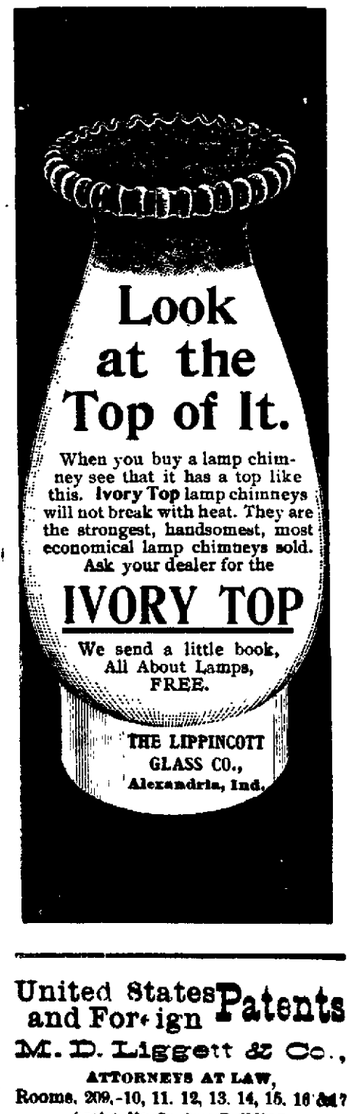
THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.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CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Can the Pittsburg Team Continue Its Winning Gait?

ALSO AT THE TOP ONE YEAR AGO.

Then They Fell Back and Finished In the Second Division—With Pitcher Hawley, However, They Are Much Stronger This Year—Stivetts Versus McCarthy.

When the Boston baseball team was in Louisville recently, several of the members had a small "scrap" in the dining room of the hotel where they were registered. Pitcher Stivetts as he entered stopped at the table where Fielder McCarthy sat eating and relieved his mind to the latter in some forcible and offensive words. Mr. McCarthy did not allow Mr. Stivetts' strictures to spoil, much less to interrupt, his repast. He quietly went on eating until the inner man and ball player cried, "Hold—enough."

But appetite having been satiated resentment arose in hunger's place. Therefore as Mr. McCarthy left the dining room he passed over to the table where Mr. Stivetts was reading to a colored man and brother from a menu card, and without first serving notice the fielder smote the pitcher in the face with his fist.

It was not the usual custom in Kentucky of resenting an insult. Had Mr. McCarthy pulled his gun and pierced Mr. Stivetts' brain with a bullet or bored a hole through his black heart with lead Louisville would not have looked upon the affair as disgraceful. But a fist fight in a dining room of the Commonwealth is frowned upon by Louisville's best society.

I see by latest reports of the sad occurrence that Mr. McCarthy defends himself from the charge that he struck Mr. Stivetts while the latter was not looking. This seems, according to Mr. McCarthy, to have been a mistake. Mr. Stivetts was looking up directly at Mr. McCarthy when the latter banged him. This statement Mr. Stivetts does not deny, and we are bound to take it as true. Had Mr. McCarthy jabbed the noted pitcher when the latter's attention was directed to peaceable things the odium would have been stupendous.

The mystery of the affair is the cause of the exchange of incivilities between the two distinguished Boston artists—or, as Fanny Davenport would call them, the two "splendid sports." It has been said that the difference sprang up over religious disputes in which other members of the Boston team were concerned. That being true proves the danger of mixing baseball

PITCHER EMERSON HAWLEY, PITTSBURGS.

and religion. Cotton and nitric acid are very necessary and useful in their separate states. But unite them chemically and you have gun cotton, an agent powerful enough to destroy cities. So it is with religion and baseball. Both are commendable in their separate estates. But they don't mix. Billy Sunday and the noted Stagg found that out long ago.

Yet a baseball player should be entitled to his religious beliefs without being insulted or biffed in the jaw therefor. If Mr. McCarthy wishes to go to church two nights in a week, he should have that unrestricted privilege provided he is back at his hotel by 11 o'clock. If Mr. Stivetts desires to hold that many are called but few are chosen, he should be entitled to the belief without having his face disfigured.

But whatever caused the commotion in the Boston team the disgrace of it should not be passed by. Baseball players owe it to the profession to conduct themselves decently in public, and when they shock the sense of gentility, as did McCarthy and Stivetts, their acts should not be passed unreproved. The greater the fame of the offenders the greater becomes the offense.

Memorial day has once more served to show the great love people of America have for their national game. Six double games attracted nearly 110,000 people. New York once more broke the record with between 33,000 and 34,000 at the two games. Philadelphia turned out 28,000, Brooklyn 14,000, Boston 13,000, Baltimore 9,100 and Washington 5,500. In New York city as much as $1.50 was paid for a reserved seat and no murmur made about it.

Western teams have started in on their first eastern tour, and already there are indications that the trip will, as a whole, be disastrous to western ambition. The best that can be predicted for the western leaders is that by the 4th of July the four strongest eastern clubs promise to be right up in a bunch with the western quartet of May leaders.

The Pittsburgs' lead depends entirely upon the abilities of their pitchers. One year ago on Decoration day the Pittsburg team led with 21 victories and nine defeats. This year on the corresponding date they had 22 games won and had lost only eight. Yet, principally on account of weakness "in the box," the team of 1894 ended in the second division.

The club has been greatly strengthened this year by the acquisition of Emerson Hawley. Recognizing its greatest weakness, the Pittsburg club last spring or winter looked around for a first class pitcher. Hawley was the best obtainable. Von der Ahe needed money. So a trade was arranged whereby the Browns got Ehret and $3,500 cash for Hawley. It was a good bargain on Pittsburg's part. Hawley, as I said before, classes with Rusie, Meekin, Nichols and Young. He has a tremendous physique and will last. He should grow stronger as the weather gets hotter. He made his reputation as a member of the Fort Scott semiprofessional team, and Von der Ahe transplanted him to the National league. Now he stands close up to the front rank and will give Rusie a race.

If Hart, Killen and Colcolough among them can give Hawley a fair amount of help the Pittsburg club will end the 1895 race much farther up than it finished last year.

O. P. CAYLOR.

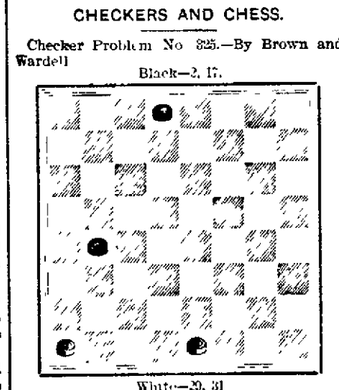
CORNELL'S GREAT STROKE.

Hamilton Sets a Terrific Pace and Is an Aquatic Wonder.

One of the greatest oarsmen in the crew that Cornell has sent across the big pond to compete against the best oarsmen of Europe in the Henley regatta is Ralph B. Hamilton, who occupies seat No. 8 in the shell and sets the stroke for his fellow oarsmen. The Cornell stroke, or the Courtney stroke, as it is sometimes called, in honor of Charles Courtney, the veteran coach of the college, is a short, quick one, with very little slide. Hamilton has thoroughly learned this stroke and possesses such quickness and strength that it is said he is able to make the crew peg along for fully a mile rowing at the enormous rate of 48 strokes per minute.

Forty-eight, however, is by no means Hamilton's limit, for at times he carries the crew along at 52 strokes per minute. If the Cornell crew can row the mile and 500 yards against the sluggish Thames at such a pace, they will be difficult men to beat when they battle for the grand challenge cup in July.

Hamilton is a resident of Saginaw, Mich. He is 20 years of age, weighs 175 pounds and is 5 feet 8½ inches tall. He is a junior in mechanical engineering at Cor-



RALPH B. HAMILTON.

nell and has had considerable experience as an oarsman. He stroked his freshman crew and was also one of the crack men in last year's varsity crew. He is a graduate of the Saginaw high school and is a member of the class of '96 at Cornell.

Hamilton has rowed in so many exciting races and is such a sturdy, powerful oarsman that it is hardly likely he will go to pieces the way the Cornell stroke did when the college was represented abroad by a four oared crew in 1881. This crew was beaten in the Henley regatta by the crew of the London Rowing club by the narrow margin of half a boat's length. The Cornellians then went to Vienna and rowed over a three mile course against the Vienna crew. The Americans made a runaway race of it and were turning the stake boat a quarter of a mile ahead when the stroke man fainted, and Cornell thus lost the race.

"The Tzigane" In England.

"For copyright purposes" De Koven and Smith's Lillian Russell opera, "The Tzigane," was done at the assembly rooms in Baltham, England, under the management of Mr. Abud, representing Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. So the indications are that Miss Russell, when she next traverses the briny, will try her fate in England with "The Tzigane." These copyright performances are not given to crowded houses. The price of admission to all parts of the theater is a guinea ($5.25).

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 325.—By Brown and Wardell.

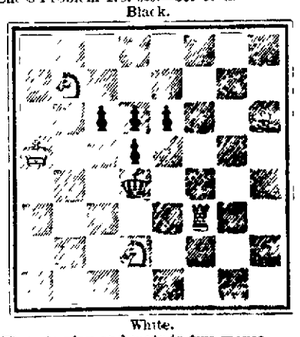
Black—3, 17.

White—20, 31.

White to play and draw.

Chess Problem No. 325.—Selected.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 324:

Black	White.
1 19 to 23	1 21 to 17
2 23 to 26	2 31 to 22
3 12 to 16	3 22 to 27 (*)
4 16 to 19	4 17 to 14 (*)
5 10 to 26	5 27 to 23 (*)

Chess problem No. 324:

White.	Black.
1..B to Q 4	Any
2..P—B 4, and mates next move	

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Most Brilliant Military Episode Known In History.

THE CAMPAIGN OF AUSTERLITZ.

Utter Rout of Austrians and Russians on His Coronation Anniversary—Crowned King of Italy—Death of Pitt—Personal Appearance at Thirty-five.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XVI.—FROM NOTRE DAME TO AUSTERLITZ.

To the New French Empire the Consular Republic contributed one fact of transcendent importance. That was the Code Napoleon—a work which the Emperor regarded to the end of his days as his greatest gift to posterity. Before the Revolution, France had had as many laws as provinces. The cynical Voltaire declared that in his country the traveler must change his code as often as he changed horses.

The question of unifying and nationalizing the statutes of France had been before the States-General at Versailles. By that body the measure was remanded to the National and Constituent Assemblies; by those, to the Convention; by that, to the Directory; and by that, to the Consulate. Here, then, had arisen a power at last that was able to revise and reform. A commission was appointed by the First Consul, headed by the great lawyer Tronchet, to reconstruct the jurisprudence of France.

In four months this commission made its report to the Council of State. Napoleon personally presided. The project of the commission was read, discussed, and passed on, clause by clause. On the

NAPOLEON, 1805, BY BOUILLON.

5th of March, 1803, the Code Civile des Francais was completed and published. It consisted of twenty-two hundred and eighty-one articles. These were arranged under three heads: The Rights of Persons; the Laws of Property; and the Methods of acquiring Property. In the code the elements of Roman Law and the law-customs of the French people were blended with singular skill.

The Code Napoleon became the basis of jurisprudence, not only in France, but in Sicily, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, Poland, and in all the countries dominated by the Latin races in Europe and America.

At the date of his coronation, Napoleon was thirty-five years, three months and seventeen days of age. He was in his very prime. Physically, he had triumphed over that attenuation and utter swarthiness which had marked his younger years. On his first issuance to public notice, and down to the time of the Consulate, he had worn a haggard look, which, added to his thinness and his low stature, made him almost a specter. In the year of his marriage, he was described by an observant lady—as reported in Stendhal—as "the thinnest and queerest being I ever met." In another place the same authority says of him: "He was so scrawny that he inspired pity." But with the gratification of his ambitions and desires, he became plump and beautiful.

Of all the descriptions of the person of Bonaparte, that of Meneval, his secretary, is doubtless the most correct and satisfying. He says of the Emperor, that, though small of stature, his person was well knit and symmetrical. The bust was longer relatively than the legs. The head was large, and the skull finely developed. The neck was short, and the shoulders proportionally broad. The chest was round and full, indicating a robust constitution. The limbs, both arms and legs, were perfect. The Emperor was as proud as was Lord Byron of his small plump hands and tapering fingers. His forehead was broad and high, his eyes easily kindled with passion and flashed lightnings. His complexion was pallid, brouzed at first; always of the Italian hue. His dark hair became thin on the top of his head, and the height of the forehead was seemingly increased. Meneval, for thirteen years intimate with his master—observing closely his every mood and feature—says: "His head and bust were in no way inferior in nobility and dignity to the most beautiful statue of antiquity."

The new Imperial system quickly diffused itself abroad. Wherever the influence of France extended, the political transformation was easily effected. The Cisalpine Republic was converted into the kingdom of Italy. This Napoleon would make an appanage of his own. For four months, sixteen hours daily, he wrought at the establishment of the new regime in France. He then sped to Milan, and on the 26th of May, 1805, was crowned King of Italy. The ceremonial was in the great cathedral there, second only in magnificence to St. Peter's. The old iron crown of the Lombard kings was brought forth from its dusty keep, and was given by the archbishop of Milan to the Emperor, who, putting it on his head, uttered the famous mot, Dieu me l'a donnee—Gare a qui la touche. "God has given it to me—Beware who touches it!"—an aphorism which became the motto of the Order of the Iron Crown.

The Empire brought four years of continuous war. Napoleon became the trampler of vineyards. His armies made Europe into mire. England—agreeing at Amiens not to fight—fought. Pitt, now in the last year of his life, used all of his resources to bring about a league against France. He persuaded Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Gustavus of Sweden—all easy dupes of a greater than themselves—to make a new coalition. He tried to induce Frederick William of Prussia to join his fortunes with the rest; but the last-named monarch was for the time restrained by the weakness of prudence. The agents of Napoleon held out to him suggestions of the restoration of Hanover to Prussia. But Austria and Russia and Sweden pressed forward confidently to overthrow the new French Empire. That Empire should not see the end of the first year of its creation!

The Austrians were first in the field. The Russians, under Kutusoff, came on into Pomerania from the East. Out of Sweden, with a large army, came down Gustavus, the Don Quixote of the North, to crush Bernadotte who held Hanover. Napoleon for his part sprang forth for the campaign of Austerlitz, perhaps the most brilliant military episode in the history of mankind. With incredible facility he threw forward to the Rhine an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men. His policy was—as always—to overcome the allies in detail.

On the 24th of September, the Emperor left Paris. The Empress and Talleyrand went with him as far as Strasburg. On the 2nd of October, hostilities began at Guntzburg. Four days afterwards the French army crossed the Danube. On the 8th of the month, Murat won the battle of Wertingen, capturing Count Auffenberg, with two thousand prisoners. On the 10th the French had Augsburg, and on the 12th, Munich. On the 14th Soult triumphed at Memmgen, capturing a corps of six thousand Austrians; and on the same day Ney literally overran the territory which was soon to become his Duchy of Elchingen. Napoleon outgeneraled the main division of the enemy at Ulm. The Austrians, under General Mack, thirty-three thousand strong, were cooped up in the town and, on the 17th of October, forced to capitulate. Eight field-marshals and generals, including the Prince Lichtenstein and Generals Kienau and Fresnel, were made prisoners. "Soldiers of the Grand Army," said Napoleon, "we have finished the campaign in a fortnight!"

On the day of the capitulation of Ulm, Massena in Italy drove back the army of the Archduke Charles. The Austrians to this date, in a period of twenty days, had lost by battle and capture fully fifty thousand men! On the 27th of October, the French army crossed the Inn. Salzburg and Braunau were taken. In Italy, Massena, on the 30th, won the battle of Caldiero, and took five thousand prisoners. The French closed towards the Austrian capital. On the 13th of November, Napoleon, having obtained possession of the bridges of the Danube, entered Vienna. He established himself in the imperial palace of Schonbrunn. The Austrian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire—which was its shadowy penumbra—seemed to vanish like ghosts before him.

Out of Pomerania into Moravia, to the plain of Olmutz, the great Russian army, under the Czar and Kutusoff, came roaring. There they were united with a heavy division of the Austrians, under Emperor Francis. The latter had fled from his capital, and staked his last fortunes on battle in the field. The allied army was eighty thousand strong. Napoleon, with sixty thousand men, commanded by Soult, Lannes, Murat and Bernadotte, advanced rapidly from the direction of Vienna, as rapidly as Brunn, and there awaited the onset.

Just beyond this town, at Austerlitz, the French were arranged in a semicircle, with the convex front towards the allies, who occupied the outer arc on a range of heights. Such was the situation on the night of December 1st, 1805. The morrow will be the first anniversary of our coronation in Notre Dame—a glorious day for battle!

With the morning of the 2nd, Napoleon could scarcely restrain his ardor. The enthusiasm of the army knew no bounds. On the night before, the Emperor, in his gray coat, had gone the circle of the camps, and the soldiers, extemporizing straw torches to light the way, ran before him. Looking eagerly through the gray dawn, he saw the enemy badly arranged, or moving dangerously in broken masses under the cover of a Moravian fog. Presently the fog lifted, and the sun burst out in splendor. The onset of the French was irresistible. The allied center was pierced. The Austrian and Russian emperors with their armies were sent flying in utter rout and panic from the field. Thirty thousand Russians and Austrians were killed, wounded or taken. Alexander barely escaped capture. Before sunset the Third Coalition was broken into fragments and blown away.

Meanwhile, from the borders of Hanover, the Quixotical Gustavus had taken to flight, and was eager to secure himself beyond the Baltic. On the 24th of December, everything was completed by the Peace of Pressburg. Austria gave up the whole of her Venetian possessions into the kingdom of Italy. The Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Passau went to Bavaria. The latter country and Wurtemberg were made into kingdoms. For all this the ancient Empire of the Hapsburgs was compensated with Salzburg and some other trifling places.

After Austerlitz the broken Russians fell back towards their own territory. Central Europe seemed to be suddenly dominated by the sword of the Corsican. Pitt, no longer able to bear the strain of the tremendous antagonism, sank rapidly, and died. The glorious victory which Nelson had won in the bloody foam of Trafalgar, on the day after the capitulation of Mack, could not compensate for the Continental ruin. Pitt passed away on the 23rd of January, 1806. Austerlitz and Pressburg are said to have killed him!

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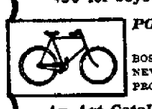

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The recent change in our business enables us to supply all the wants of a housekeeper in the way of Groceries and Provisions, and we are sure it will be appreciated as a decided convenience. We aim to keep a full supply of Fresh Vegetables, Canned Goods in Berries, and the finest line of Country Produce the city. Fresh Butter, Eggs and Poultry will be made a specialty. Picnic parties will find a choice line to select from, and all goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

CHINA HALL.

Our stock of China, Queensware, Glassware, and Decorated Ware of all kinds is not surpassed by any house in the county, and we can supply the wants of all—rich and poor.

The second floor of our establishment is devoted to this trade, and the public is cordially invited to inspect our stock, whether they intend purchasing or not.

A recent addition to our line of goods is

ALUMINUM

Tableware and Cooking

Utensils, of which we carry a full stock.

Beautiful as Silverware

It is indestructible, absolutely free from the poisons contained in copper, brass, and its lustre is not injured by the acids of fruits, etc.

Telephone orders will receive as prompt attention as those made in person, and Satisfaction Guaranteed in all cases.

S. F. WEFLER & BRO., 31 E. Main St.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.

Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

The county commissioners have ordered the removal of the trees surrounding the court house, and a great protest has gone up. This evidence of artistic advancement on the part of the commissioners is almost too great for the public to be able to fall in line. The trees would better be spared.

Sheriff Hiram Doll has not withdrawn from the Republican ticket, nor does he intend to do so. He has discharged the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability. No man could do that and meet the exact personal wishes of all, but everybody who has had business with the sheriff of Stark county recognizes the fact that he has conducted the office with dignity, absolute disregard of his political future, and consideration for the rights of even the humblest citizens.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston, says that unless the Western growers and interior operators are willing to make some concession in the price of fine wool, manufacturers who have been in the market this week state that they shall be obliged to purchase more foreign wool. They claim that the price of goods is too low to permit of their paying high prices for wool, and resort to all possible expedients to reduce the price. Often after a deal is made and the buyer has agreed on a round price, even for a small lot of wool, he is anxious to reject a portion, which fact has caused some disputes between the buyer and seller, and in some instances deals have been thrown up, because the dealers, after making concessions to clean out odd lots, were in no humor to be trifled with.

The state officers of the United Mine Workers of America were engaged last night, in Columbus, in counting the vote of local miners, to determine whether or not the 51 cent rate should be accepted. It was ascertained that a majority of 740 miners in the state were in favor of going in. The result of the count was withheld until this morning, when it was first made known here by the return of District President J. J. Mossop. The result of this vote will evidently end the mining trouble in Ohio for the summer, at least. Hocking and other districts will resume at once and from present indications the Massillon district will also fall in line. The home miners awaited the result of yesterday's meeting with unusual interest, and when notified today a few seemed perfectly willing to go to work, claiming that 51 cents was better than nothing. The state officials feel that the miners did wisely by accepting the reduction, but expect them to demand an advance as soon as coal interests revive. With them the impression prevails that in the fall the mining rate will be increased voluntarily by the operators.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

In his editorial on the subject of mining, published in the American Federationist, John McBride says:

"When men are hungry and wretched, though willing to work, they are in no condition to listen to reason and logic, deduced from trade conditions and surroundings. The mine workers who, at sixty or sixty-nine cents for mining, find themselves unable to earn a living and forced to exist upon the charitable contributions of a more fortunate and humane class of their fellow citizens, can not be expected to view the situation, which is responsible for their suffering and humiliating condition, from a business standpoint, to reason logically, or to accept gracefully a still lower price for their labor."

Is it not barely possible that the energies of the miners' organization have been misdirected? They have been fighting for a scale rate in Pennsylvania, while ignoring the various devices of the operators for defeating the object of any scale. This fact is scarcely understood in Ohio, where mining legislation is much more perfect than in Pennsylvania, the company store having long since been abolished. It takes no great power of perception to see that most of the troubles of this trade arise in Pennsylvania, and the troubles seem to continue, no matter what the rate of mining happens to be.

Close observers declare that this is mainly due to the company store. The Pennsylvania operator can afford to pay almost any scale price, as long as he is permitted to pay in store orders and exact a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. more than satisfies the Pittsburg merchants. The system of espionage is said to be something frightful. Let a man appear in a new pair of boots purchased outside of the company store and the operator's man inquires:

"Where did you get those boots?"

"I bought them at ——'s."

"All right. Then you go mine coal for ——. We don't want you here."

The result is, that many men, after a hard month's work, find themselves actually in debt to their employers. This is a feature that is too lightly touched by the miners' organization, yet, until the various states stand upon the same basis in this respect, no equitable interstate scale can be created, for any scale price in Pennsylvania is a delusion and a snare. This is only one iniquity. Another is the rule limiting the weight of coal which a miner may load upon his wagon. The company decides arbitrarily how much he may put on. If he exceeds this amount, he gets no credit for it, and if he loads up less than the stated capacity he knows he can get no more wages. All these, of course, are enlightened forms of robbery, against which the Ohio corporations that pay cash every two weeks for actual tonnage have difficulty in making headway, no matter what the nominal differential.

Consequently THE INDEPENDENT ventures to suggest that the miners of the country—for the Ohio miners have an equal interest with Pennsylvania in this matter, may be working on the wrong end of the line. Until they refuse to work under this system and replace it with one that means the payment of sixty cents in cash when sixty cents is agreed upon, they will not cease to have frequent difficulties.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Massillon coal is the best in the world. Mined on equal terms with the poorer grades, and sold in the same way, it ought to be in such demand that even with an overproduction throughout the country, our miners could be kept busy. THE INDEPENDENT believes that there is daylight ahead for our miners, and that the long missed dividends of the mining corporations will be forthcoming in the future. While no miner will care to stand upon his housetop and proclaim that he is getting too much pay, even at 51 cents he will be earning something, and with every stroke of his pick can feel that he is putting a new foundation under the Massillon coal interests, so that after wages have advanced, and they certainly must advance, there will be steady work, when other districts are idle, possibly, for lack of orders. If the past is unpleasant, let us all forget it, and applying business principles to the solution of the problem before us, work it out. The wage question is not the only one that confronts the Massillon miner. He is also a citizen, and has the power to make or unmake representatives at Columbus. He should notify our members that he expects such railroad legislation as will compel the railroads to haul our coal to the lakes at rates proportioned to the distance. If we happen to be nearer to the market than any other district, the advantage is ours, and should not be nullified by the arbitrary exercise of power. The whole system of underbilling, unfairness in car distribution, and other evils should be rectified, and it is a part of the miner's business to lend his influence in this work. Then, when at last, a reasonable degree of prosperity again exists in this grand old valley, every coal miner should make it a point to lay by enough, if he possibly can, to buy a patch of ground. When once he puts himself in such a position that he can keep the wolf from the door by raising his own pigs and potatoes, the fluctuations in the price of mining will affect him in comparatively small degree, and he will forget this, the pessimistic era, and join THE INDEPENDENT in seeing the silver lining to every cloud.

ANOTHER METHOD OF REFORM.

The Rev. James Kuhn, of St. Mary's church, this city, has returned from Cleveland, where he attended a municipal reform conference, dumbfounded at the volubility of the average American, and amazed at the capacity for complaint of the average "reformer." They talked incessantly, Mr. Kuhn says, about fraud, bribery and corruption, but came forward with no new ideas for the suppression of these wrongs. There was one exception, however, Dr. C. C. P. Clark, of Osewego, who read a paper on the organization of the people versus the organization of the politicians.

Dr. Clark's idea is that municipal government should be divorced from party politics. There is nothing new in that belief, but heretofore nobody has suggested a way of accomplishing this result. Dr. Clark believes that the essential thing to do is to begin right, and that means, at the caucus or primary.

To set people off by geographical lines is difficult, and encourages gerrymandering. He proposes that the names of all the voters in a ward, for instance, be placed in a panel, drawn therefrom one by one as the names of jurors are drawn, and distributed into as many lots as there are multiples of the number fixed on. Suppose this multiple to be 200, in a total vote of 1,000 in a ward. That would mean five piles of names, and five groups of voters, selected with utter disregard of party, creed or color. The next step is for each of these groups to assemble by itself, and elect a representative delegate. Each group in a city would elect a similar delegate, and collectively they would constitute a college authorized to elect a mayor, and other proper officers. Each group would be invested with authority to recall its delegate for cause. Thus, by repeated reorganization of each group, and the absolute obliteration of party lines, ring government could secure no foothold. This is the idea in the rough. The details have been suggested by Dr. Clark, but are too long for presentation here.

His theory was given form recently, in a bill that passed the New York general assembly, and was made applicable to Oswego. It was vetoed by Governor Flower.

COULD WORK BUT WOULDN'T.

So Howard Keller Will Spend Sixty Days in the Work House.

Howard Keller, an habitual street loafer, whose slouching form has for months been a familiar sight on the street corners, was taken to the county work house Tuesday afternoon, where for about sixty long days he will ponder over the consequences of too closely imitating another man's hand-writing. Long, long ago Howard decided that work was only a bad habit, and should be classed as such. He is a big, strong man, and is capable of doing a day's work at any time, but he had made up his mind not to be guilty of any menial labor and he would not break his pledge. He would spend whole days sitting in the park or on the shady side of the street. On June 1 he attempted to carry out a scheme, of which James Jacoby, the landlord of the Bechtel Hotel, was to be the victim. He applied at the hotel for board, but Mr. Jacoby required an order from his employer as security. So Keller went to his room and wrote a nice little note, to which he attached the signature of John Cameron, authorizing the landlord to give him board until further notice. Mr. Jacoby boarded him until last Thursday, when he chanced to meet Mr. Cameron and inquired if Keller was working for him. Mr. Cameron answered in the negative, and the landlord then ordered Keller to leave hotel, at the same time demanding his money. Keller had no money, and Mr. Jacoby gave him until Monday to raise the amount. Keller failed to do this, and was arrested Tuesday morning on the charge of defrauding an inn-keeper. Mayor Schott fined him $25 and sentenced him to twenty days in the work house.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Farmer Near Stands's Church.

The death of David Oberlin, who resided near Stands's church, occurred quite suddenly Sunday night. He retired as usual at an early hour on that night. At about 12 o'clock his children, who had been away to church, returned home, and going to their father's room inquired into his condition. They received no answer, and upon entering they found him lying motionless upon the bed. They became alarmed and went to several nearby farm houses and aroused the inmates. They then returned home, and after examining their father the neighbors confirmed the children's fear that he was dead. Mr. Oberlin was about 65 years of age, and was well known in Massillon. He had been ill for some time with asthma and hay fever, and it is thought that these diseases affected his heart. He is survived by a wife and three children. The funeral will be held at his late residence at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

West Lebanon.

A festival will be given at this village next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Lutheran Sunday school.

Childrens' Day will be observed at the M. E. church on the evening of June 16.

Our village presented a lonely appearance on Saturday evening, the young people having gone to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Soward, to a festival held for the benefit of the Pleasant Valley church.

Flemming Reed, who is suffering with dropsy, and is under the care of Dr. Snively, is much better and able to be about at present.

Canal Fulton Notes.

Dr. Dissinger, assisted by Dr. Gardner, Dr. Jones and Dr. McLimons, performed an operation upon Mrs. John Buck this morning.

High school commencement exercises will take place this week. There will be twelve members of the class.

Clara Tantz, a young woman of ill repute, was sentenced to the workhouse Monday morning by the mayor, on a charge of being intoxicated and raising a disturbance on Saturday night. The fine and costs imposed upon her amount to $22, and as the money was not forthcoming she was taken to the county workhouse, where she will remain for about thirty-six days. There were several others involved in the row, and more arrests will follow.

A Battle Scarred Veteran.

Nearly every one in Medina county, O., knows Stephen Rolph, of River Styx, the one-legged veteran, who lost his leg at Winchester, Va., March 23rd, '62. In all probability the exposure and privation of army service, the effects of which are felt as they grow older by nearly all old soldiers, were the cause of the serious nervous prostration and sleeplessness of which Comrade Rolph complained. He says:

"People hereabouts know me pretty well, but you can tell others that I was down for about six months with nervous prostration and sleeplessness, for which I tried various doctors and medicines, but Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has done me more good than all the doctoring I had done. The first bottle gave me such great relief that I have used several and feel almost restored to my former good health."

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be relied upon by any who are suffering from nervous troubles, sleeplessness, etc. If all tired out and run down, you need a reliable nerve and system tonic and health restorer, as this remedy is. Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Ph. Morganthaler and F. E. Seaman, and by all dealers everywhere.

The Lawyer's Best Fee.

"Fee simple, and the simple fee
And all the fees entail
Are nothing when compared to thee
The best of fees—fe-male!"

That is what a lawyer wrote in his wife's album. He kept her in the best of health and humor by providing her with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for those seasons of sickness, debility and backache, which are the peculiar lot of the female sex.

A minister at Okmulgee, Creek Nation, Ind. T., says: "I am pleased to stand as a witness for your Favorite Prescription. My wife was an invalid for about seventeen months. Every remedy was used for her health and money spent in vain, but no relief could be obtained. Your Favorite Prescription was recommended to me and I obtained one bottle. Her health soon began to improve, and she was actually cured by it. It is a wonderful medicine. Every invalid lady ought to obtain it."

Now is the time to subscribe.

WILL GO TO WORK.

Massillon Miners Will Abide by the State Decision.

District President John Mossop stated Monday night that the Massillon miners would abide by the action of the miners in the state and would return to work. The former scale will still exist but the mining rate will be 51 cents. "We hope," said President Ratchford, "that this price for mining will be but a temporary one and that an advance will soon be authorized." The miners generally are of the opinion that the operators will voluntarily increase the rate per ton before fall. If not the men are prepared to demand it.

A CAR FAMINE ALREADY.

Now that the miners are prepared to resume work, mine owners have great difficulty in securing the number of empty coal cars necessary. Several mines asked for empties today, but were refused. The coal cars have not been used for shipping other freight. A car famine prevails, and it will be several days before a sufficient number can be secured.

THE OFFICIAL NOTICE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10, 1895.

To the Miners of District 6, United Mine Workers' of America, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN—The result of the vote on the proposition presented to the district at large last week, for its adoption or rejection, is as follows: For, 5,091, against, 4,351.

You will thus see that the provisional agreement made between the operators and your delegates on Saturday, June 1, 1895, has been ratified and accepted by the popular vote of the district. This makes the agreement valid. Locals will govern themselves accordingly, and will resume work under the provisions of said agreement.

It must be borne in mind that distasteful as the terms of this agreement are, we have hopes of it being only temporary. It is only binding in so far as the circumstances continue which forced its acceptance. If those circumstances change, which we are in hopes of, we expect that better terms will be within our possibilities ere long. Let your motto be perseverance and loyalty in and to your organization, and all, we feel assured, will be right in the end.

Signed—M. D. Ratchford, president; Henry Shires, vice president; W. C. Pearce, secretary-treasurer, in behalf of the executive board.

"HUMBLE CARL'S" WHEELS.

On the Fourth of July He Says That He will Get Married in Washington.

"Humble" Carl Browne, the cerebellum of the Commonweal of Christ, was in Massillon a while this morning. He said he would talk in Canton tonight and every day this week, and issue each day an edition of his unique publication "Carl's Cactus on Wheels." When pressed about his intentions on July 4 he said that he would say nothing further than he had already stated. This is his latest declaration:

"The Commonweal is more alive today than it was a year ago. When the army disbanded it was only until there should be another call to action. Many of the men are employed in the vicinity of Washington, and I have been in correspondence with scores of others. We shall have a reunion in Washington on July 4. The programme of events at Washington has not been completed, but one of the features will be my marriage, if I am not in jail. I have not determined whether the marriage shall take place on the capitol steps or in private."

In his present tour as editor and lecturer Browne expects to visit all parts of the state. He will probably seek a debate with General Bushnell when he gets to Springfield. There are four men in the party, and each receives an equal share of the proceeds above expenses. Browne says that his plan of dividing equally with the hostler is a perfect demonstration of the beauty of co-operative government. His seat as editor of the Campaign Cactus is on the supply wagon, which bears the picture of a crouching tiger, labeled "Interest," and his editorial room is the wide outdoors.

Vegetation Improved, Rain Needed.

For the week ending June 10, the official crop report for northern Ohio follows: The unusually hot weather continued during the first two days of the week, followed by much colder Wednesday and Thursday, rising temperature the latter part of the week. Showers were general on the 4th and 5th, and vegetation was much improved, but the ground is still dry and more rains are needed. Wheat is heading, but the straw and heads are generally short, and in many places a thin stand. Oats are short, but show some improvement during the week. Rye is heading; some is being cut for hay, and a few fields are being plowed under. Corn is doing well but in many places has been badly damaged by cut worms, necessitating replanting. Cultivation is being rapidly pushed, and some fields are large enough so that a second cultivation has been commenced. Potatoes have recovered from the effects of being killed to the ground, and are doing well. Meadows and pastures are short, and the grass crop will be light. Fruits are falling some on account of dry weather. A light frost was noted on the morning of the 7th in several places, but no damage was reported.

Died at North Lawrence.

Samuel Johnson, a well-known citizen of North Lawrence died Sunday afternoon. Mr. Johnson was 51 years of age and was a miner by occupation. He had been suffering for about a week with a tumor in the head. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the M. E. church.

A post mortem examination was held on the body Monday afternoon, which developed the fact that death was caused by inflammation of the brain.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon June 11:

LADIES.

Clark, Miss Laura J. — Silners, Mrs. Will
Borer, Miss Mary — Whinner, Margaret
McJones Mrs. Mary.

MEN.

Carn, C. P. — James, Mr.
Holmes, James — Russell, V. A.
Keating, Professor Thomas

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Talking About the Court House—Must the Trees Go?

CANTON, June 11.—Now that the county court house is nearing completion, Cantonians are dissatisfied with the structure and faults in the construction are being picked out, when too late. Numerous others complain that Canton deserves a much better structure, though the building when completed will cost no less than $260,000. A controversy has arisen concerning the trees that surround the court house. The commissioners have proposed to cut them down but the majority of the citizens do not favor this plan. A prominent Cantonian remarked this morning that the trees had better be left standing, as they served to obscure the view of careless workmanship, which is displayed at every hand.

Attorney Robert H. Folger obtained a decree of alimony in common pleas court this morning in the case of Sarah Race, of Massillon, against Jacob Race.

William Fasnacht was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, yester day, for barn burning.

Albert Harmon is being tried today on a charge of burglary.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of Susan Elliott, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

In the assignment of J. B. Michener, of Canton, the resignation of R. W. McCaughey, one of the assignees, has been accepted.

The will of Kate Eichner, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

Wm. Elliott has been appointed executor of the will of Susan Elliott, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Thomas Smith and Mary E. Corey, of Massillon; Arthur E. Nesbitt and Nellie McKitrick, of Canton; Henry W. Waltner and Mary E. McCarran, Canton; Albert L. Wiple and Elizabeth J. Keel, of Canton.

COACHING IN CARROLL.

Experiences of a Massillon Party During Three Days.

With three times three cheers for Robert Ford, the trusty John who guided six horses and Kramer's brake through the Carroll county mountains, and three more for Charles Reed, whose clarion trumpet notes have left melodious memories over one hundred miles of country, the coaching party given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Darr, of Pittsburg, drew up in front of the Massillon club on Monday night. Farewells were exchanged all round, and the company separated after three days' of pleasure, filled with incident, but unmarred by the breaking of a strap or loss of a meal. Eighteen persons composed the party, which left at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and after a brief stop at Canton to take on Miss Hartzell and Messrs. Ralph Ambler, John McLain and James Peacock, pushed on to Waynesburg, where the Hamilton House was made headquarters for the night. The hospitality of that famous wayside inn, handed down as a tradition through three generations, lost none of its reputation, and with mingled regret and expectancy the explorers left next day for Harlem Springs, a charming little hill top resort that lies beyond Carrollton, twenty miles distant.

Here another cordial reception awaited the visitors, who reveled in cool and airy rooms, visited the springs, lounged under the oak trees, did justice to the feast of good things, and set forth again in the afternoon for Zoar. A roadside picnic supper, brought out from the many curious compartments in the brake, a brief stop at Carrollton and another at Harrisburg marked the early afternoon and evening. Then came darkness, and for a time Zoar seemed ever twenty miles away. The sphinx-like man on the box sent his horses up and down what one who shall be nameless would call the "precipitous declivities" of Carroll county, and the valorous bugler, knowing the post of honor to be the post of danger, advanced to the front, and like Stanley pressing into darkest Africa, signalled to the band behind. At length the moon came out and illuminated the passage through Morges, Magnolia and Sandyville. An unexpected landing on the edge of Sandy creek, where the expected bridge happened to be down, a detour, and the necessity of fording the stream at midnight gave a dash of adventure to the long drive, which terminated happily in front of the Zoar hotel, where Mine Host Ruof waited, lamp in hand, to escort his guests to their several rooms. A restful Monday, with plenty of substantial good cheer, a final run to Massillon through Bolivar and Navarre, and the tour was over.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Ladies' Fur Garments.

R. W. Gammel, presenting a complete line of fur wraps, will be at the Hotel Sailer, June 15, where he will be pleased to meet the ladies and consult with them in regard to all kinds of fur work in need of remodeling and repairing. All made-over garments will be fitted before being completely finished. In explanation of this seemingly untimely visit, experience has proven that ladies ordering early in the season are assured of better results and at a less price, thus avoiding the delay in the fall months. Also orders taken for new garments at special low prices and delivered when wanted. Having just returned from New York and Boston I am prepared to show the very latest styles both in jackets and capes. Estimates on all kinds of fur work cheerfully given. R. W. Gammel, at the Hotel Sailer, June 15th.

OHIO MINERS ACCEPT.

A Majority Vote to Accept the Operators' Terms.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—The vote of the Ohio miners as to whether they would accept or reject the proposition of the operators to pay 51 cents for screened coal per ton for mining reported: For acceptance, 5,091; against, 4,351. Majority 740.

The state miners' officials says in their circular to the miners of Ohio: "You will thus see that the provisional agreement, made between the operators and your delegates on June 1, 1895, has been ratified and accepted by the popular vote of the district. This makes the agreement valid. Locals will govern themselves accordingly, and will resume work under the provisions of said agreement.

"It must be borne in mind that, distasteful as the terms of this agreement are, we have hopes of its being only temporary. It is only binding in so far as the circumstances continue which forced its acceptance. If these circumstances change, which we are in hopes of, we expect that better terms will be within our probabilities ere long."

Secretary McBryde of the National association says the Ohio miners acted wisely in accepting the offer of the operators, and if the Pittsburg miners will do as well they will be in a position to take an advanced step by the time the fall trade opens.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 10.—J. J. Mossop, president of the miners' organization of the Massillon district, returned home from Columbus on Monday morning. Mr. Mossop was a delegate to the late Columbus convention of miners and was one of those who were chosen to canvass the vote sent in to the organization by the various mines in Ohio. Mr. Mossop states that the miners have decided, by a majority of 740 votes, to return to work at 51 cents and last year's scale. They will be expected to resume operation this week.

THE OFFICERS ALL RIGHT.

J. N. Davis, of Pigeon Run, Expresses His Opinion.

PIGEON RUN, June 10.—A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among the miners of the Massillon district, owing to the proposed reduction in wages. This is not to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration that the price was already too low. No man will be able to make a decent living at the proposed scale, and this, in the face of the fact, that business throughout the country is beginning to revive, and wages have been advanced in many branches of labor, and we are supposed to be on the eve of prosperity and success, has a tendency to make the miners feel bitter toward their employers.

Some of the miners are inclined to find fault with the officers of the organization. This is a mistake. Those gentlemen have done all within their power to secure the price demanded and worked hard for the interests of their fellow craftsmen. If there were any wrong movements taken the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the majority of the delegates who attended the several conventions that were held lately, by the miners, at Columbus.

The officers and the executive committee had to carry out the policy that was laid out before them by the conventions. There was no other course for them to pursue; but this has been explained many times before. In my judgment the cause of this unjust cut in prices is due to the disorganized condition of the Pittsburg district miners. The Ohio operators took advantage of the situation and are endeavoring to reduce our wages still more. If we expect to be able to obtain our rights and a portion of the prosperity that is beginning to appear in the country we will have to remain united.

J. N. DAVIS.

Elizabeth Bowman's Death.

After months of patient suffering with cancer, the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, the wife of Samuel C. Bowman, occurred Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Bowman had been troubled with cancer for over a year, and for the last fifteen weeks had been bedfast. The funeral will be held from the residence in North Mill street at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman was 68 years of age, and was born at Manchester, O. She was the daughter of Jacob Sour, a farmer, and on January 4, 1849, she was united in marriage to Mr. Bowman. They came to Massillon a short time afterward and have resided here ever since. Mr. Bowman is survived by a husband, one daughter, who is now Mrs. Otto Uhlendorf, and a niece, Miss May Bowman, who has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Bowman since she was four years of age. Mrs. Bowman was a member of the First M. E. church of this city, and until the commencement of her illness took an active interest in church work. She was a good christian woman, loved by her friends and respected by all who knew her. During her entire illness she bore up wonderfully, ever mindful of her faith and trusting implicitly in the Lord.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Ladies' fur garments for repairs, see R. W. Gammel, at the Hotel Sailer, on June 15th.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Thieves Rob the Till in Gottlieb Fleig's Store.

As Officer Peter Hollender was coming up South Erie street on a car Sunday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock, he was hailed by several excited people who were standing about the confectionery store of Gottlieb Fleig. The officer alighted from the car, and inquired into the cause of the trouble. He was told that a daring robbery had been committed at the store of Mr. Fleig, and that the culprits were then making away with the money. Mr. Fleig said that the guilty parties were a white man and a negro, and that the money had been taken by one of the men while the other engaged him in conversation at the back door. The policeman at once went after the men, and from the description given him he easily tracked them up. An excited crowd followed the officer. The men were found sitting in the shade of a tree in the wheat field of John Becker, just northwest of the city. They were captured without resistance, and were brought back and lodged in the city prison. They had secured $5.86—the entire contents of the money drawer. They were arraigned before Mayor Schott this morning and both pleaded guilty. They were each fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The colored man gave his name as Walter Smith, and said that he was from Lima. His companion was William Stanton, of St. Louis.

North Lawrence.

The miners of the Massillon district have accepted the 51 cent rate for mining coal. Unless more steady employment is given, this means great self denial of the miners, their families and dealers who depend on this class mainly for trade. Within the past three months many employes have had their wages increased; also the price of many necessaries of life have advanced, why then, should the miner be forced to this servile price for his toil? My fellow miner, have you tried to trace the hand that is in this work of industrial slavery, which is crushing that spirit of manly independence and noble aspiration for worthy attainments for yourselves and your families, out of your very being? Is it not a plain case? A few coal barons of Pennsylvania have mercilessly cut down the price of mining to a point where their Hessian hirelings can barely eke out an existence. Because these millionaire operators have done this, the law of competition in trade compels the more humane operator to reduce the wages of their men. And this is the reason why you, my citizen miner, are being reduced to the position of an American serf. Do you not see the vile hand of the heartless millionaire back of all this? If you want this state of affairs to continue just keep on voting to have our laws made, enforced and interpreted by the millionaires through their tools, the modern politician. If you want to end this thing, guard your vote as you guard your life, and elect only men who are in sympathy with you, men who love truth, humanity and their country.

Samuel Johnson was buried Tuesday. Mr. Johnson was a highly and universally respected citizen of our village, a frugal, upright, intelligent and honorable man. When such men are taken away, the community suffers a loss morally.

James Brown and William Bumgardner were in Massillon Monday.

Mrs. Farmer was taken suddenly ill Sunday night. She is improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mock attended the alumni reception of the Canal Fulton high school on Saturday evening.

The temperance picnic will be held in Hershey's grove, one week from Saturday.

Quarterly meeting at the chapel on the 29th and 30th of June.

Una Bowman came home from school sick on Tuesday.

The Revs. Barron, of Fulton, and English, of Smithville, will be the chief speakers at the picnic.

The Minglewoods were beaten 27 to 9 by the Wackerly's, of Canton, last Saturday.

Quite a number of Endeavorers attended the meeting at Newman last Tuesday evening.

Simon Walters is erecting a fine dwelling near district No. 4 school house. The bird is already caught, and ere long the cage will be ready.

Bolivar.

The Bolivar band will play in Canal Dover on July 4.

The K. of P. dedicatory exercises will be held on the 27th inst.

F. G. Maurer started for Illinois on Tuesday, where he expects to canvass the country in the interest of some publishing house.

There will be a festival at Blough's church, west of town, on Saturday, June 15th.

The Rev. Nagel will leave for Kenton, O., on Friday, to attend a conference meeting.

The Rev. J. H. Summers is in Hagerstown, Md., attending a meeting of the general synod of the Lutheran church.

On Wednesday, June 5, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bigler, Mr. Bachtel and Miss May Meese were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride and groom immediately departed for Canton, where they will enter their future home. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Julia Hackett, 88 Park row, is seriously ill.

Miss Mary Ricks, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Wales.

Mrs. Mellie Elliott is ill at her home, 112 South Erie street.

The Tremont street canal bridge is receiving much needed repairs.

Misses Della and Daisy Hensel have gone to Middlebranch to visit their sister.

Letters from the Hunts state that they expect to sail for America about July 13th.

H. C. Baer and pupils will furnish the orchestra music at the high school commencement.

James Vincent, of Cleveland, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. Shauf, in North street.

William Hemperly, who has been in New York for a year past, has returned to Massillon for the summer.

Wm. Stansbury, of Canal Fulton, spent a few hours in the city on Sunday. Mr. Stansbury is 89 years old.

Miss Mary Chapman, of Alliance, is visiting Mrs. G. H. Evans, No. 3 East Tremont street, for a few days.

Miss Rose Wagner, of Navarre, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of Miss Theresa Hansen, in Chestnut street.

Ernest Merrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Merrell, is confined to the house by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Oscar Haskell and Miss Eva Barnet were married by Justice R. H. Folger at his office in this city on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease has discovered a genuine serpent mound, nearly 800 feet in length, on the Myers farm, near Meyer's lake.

The ladies of the M. E. church of West Brookfield will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival on the church lawn, Saturday evening.

The office and residence of Dr. Louis E. Menuez have been connected with the Farmers' telephone exchange. Calls 273 and 219 respectively.

The June meeting of the Stark County Horticultural society will be held on the new fair grounds, on Wednesyay, June 19th—strawberry day.

Mrs. J. S. Coxey, and Legal Tender and Miss Mamie Coxey have returned from Cape May, and have taken apartments in the Clay block.

The Massillon Savings and Banking Company is now doing business in the room in East Main street formerly occupied by the German Deposit bank.

Cards are out for the marriage of William A. Harrold and Alice Rowlands, at the residence of Mrs. Wesley Harrold, on Wednesday, June 19th, at Elton.

The ladies of St. John's Evangelical church, will give a lawn fete at the corner of Mill and Tremont street Friday evening, June 21. All are invited.

The newly elected pastor of St. John's church, the Rev. J. E. Digel, of Paducah, Ky., will remove to this city, with his family, on the 20th or 21st of this month.

The pioneers of Stark county will hold their annual reunion on the fair grounds, in Canton, on Saturday, June 22. Preparations are being made for a very large attendance.

Among others who successfully passed the state examination for admission to the bar, was Thomas Thomas, of Navarre, now chief clerk in the office of the state labor commissioner.

Oscar Bammerlin, being compelled to abandon his intention of taking a trip of a thousand miles on his bicycle, returned to Massillon at noon, having left Wheeling at 4 a. m.

The announcement that James Brown, of North Lawrence, had withdrawn from the race for county commissioner, as published in a Cleveland paper, is wholly unauthorized and wholly untrue.

The Navarre base ball team defeated the West Brookfield club at Navarre, Saturday afternoon, by a score of 40 to 8. The Navarre boys say it was the easiest victory they have won this season.

With all the solemnity due the occasion, Justice Henry Sibila united in marriage on Sunday evening, Grant Layman and Sadie Knisely, of Massillon. The ceremony was performed in the 'squire's office.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Evans, of Clinton, were the guests of L. A. Koons and family over Sunday. Mrs. Maud Masters, of Butte City, Mon., who is visiting in these parts, was also a guest of the Koons family.

The members of the Military band expect to camp at Chippewa lake for a week or more in July. William Ertle will visit the lake during the week for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company is now equipping its lines with new and improved steel rails. The rails are sixty feet in length and weigh 1,700 pounds each. The new steel is now being distributed along the Ft. Wayne tracks.

Cards have been issued announcing the wedding of Paris R. Miller and Mary Catharine Wendling, on Wednesday evening, June 19. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. B. Wendling, west of the city.

An abandoned retreat has been found on the Kent Chase farm near town that has evidently been the refuge of a gang of thieves or counterfeiters. It lies in a deep ravine, and was only accidentally discovered, so cunningly was the entrance hidden. It showed traces of having been occupied, but nothing more.

John F. Robinson, the circusman, was saved from death at Cincinnati the other day by a flash of lightning. Robinson was attempting to load the big elephant, Cincy, into a car, when the animal, which was in bad humor, seized him with its trunk and threw him fifty feet away. The elephant then started for the prostrate man, bent on mischief. A thunder storm was raging at the time, and just as the animal was about to reach for Robinson, a blinding flash of lightning came. The angry beast became confused and Robinson took the opportunity to escape.

Lieut. H. M. Chittenden, of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., now stationed at Columbus, and in charge of the survey of the Ohio ship canal routes, was in town last night. His mission was to secure information, and during his stay he became strongly impressed with the ease with which the enlargement could be made through the city of Massillon. On many other accounts he speaks highly of this route. He will put himself in communication with the board of trade for the purpose of obtaining statistics.

Mr. Charles Schmettau, now of Toledo, is spending a few days in town after having successfully passed his law examination at Columbus, and being admitted to practice. His case was an unusual one, and had to be passed upon by the supreme court. Mr. Schmettau had read law in England, previous to his coming to America, and had his certificate entitling him to practice in the British courts. There was a question whether he could be admitted here without reading law for the prescribed time in this country. The supreme court decided that his British papers should have the same weight as the papers of an American state, and he was therefore allowed to take the examination. Mr. Schmettau will practice in Toledo.

NO FAITH IN THE OPERATORS.

The Newman Correspondent on the Anticipated Voluntary Increase.

NEWMAN, June 12.—By some oversight on behalf of the printer, the declamation, "Cover Them Over," delivered by Miss Maggie Richards at the Decoration day services, was omitted.

The marriage of Mr. Simon Walter to Miss Nora Hardgrove took place at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hardgrove at high noon on Wednesday of last week, in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends. The Rev. Mr. Barron, of Canal Fulton, officiated. A bountiful repast was served immediately after the ceremony. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in social conversation, vocal and instrumental music and congratulations.

Mrs. P. H. Larkin, of Jackson township, and Maria Masters, nee Morgan, of Butte City, Mon., spent last Friday visiting Mrs. William Findley and other friends.

Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards's public sale of her chattels drew a big crowd to our village last Saturday. Everything, with one or two exceptions, was sold very cheap.

Mr. Angus Maxwell, of Sherrodsville, visited his old home at the Forrest residence, last week, and transacted some business in relation to leasing the clay to Capt. H. H. Everhard, of Massillon.

Our Sunday school will hold Children's Day exercises next Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Everybody is invited to attend. The committee in charge has everything completed and promises the best entertainment we have had for some time. So come and spend the evening with the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Geis, of Massillon, and some Western friends, visited our village Tuesday.

The vote taken by our miners in this state on accepting the 51 cents per ton rate was not much of a surprise, at the recent state convention. While a large number of miners in the Massillon district are strongly opposed to accepting the 51 cent rate, we can see no other alternative at present. While we firmly believe that the Massillon operators could and would have paid more money, yet that time has gone by and we are compelled to await another opportunity. We are certainly in sympathy with our officers for they have worked hard and done their best, and the Massillon miners, who are noted at all times for their loyalty to their organization, are the greatest losers. It seems that the Massillon miners were so placed in the recent strike that they were compelled to do their own striking, and either strike for others or make up their minds if they go to work to sustain others while they strike. We hear quite a talk for the miners to accept the 51 cents on the plea that a half loaf is better than none, or live in hopes of our operators voluntarily increasing the rate by fall. We have listened to this kind of talk ever since we were a "kid," and I want to say that the operators have had one-half of the loaf all the time, and if they were left to do as they please they would soon have the whole loaf. Again, the idea of the Massillon coal operators increasing the rate voluntarily. This would break all former records within our recollection and would prove such a shock that it would paralyze the entire business. But one thing is certain, if the Massillon operators desire to be fair and make a record for themselves let them come out like Mr. Mullins and say in plain English they can and will pay the 60 cents. Instead of doing so they pulled at Mr. Mullins's coat tail until they got him back and then elected him chairman of the committee, thus switching him off from a good purpose.

Mr. Masters and family attended the Maccabees banquet at Massillon last Monday evening, and speaks highly of the exercises.

Cars Burned on the C., L. & W.

A string of empty coal cars on a C., L. & W. side track, near Pauls station, were set on fire in some unaccountable manner on Sunday evening. The flames had gained considerable headway and three cars were burning briskly when David Von Kanel, of this city, who chanced to be passing the switch, made the discovery. He ran nearly two miles to the gravel pit, where the yard engine was at work, and gave the alarm. The crew soon reached the burning cars, and after a hard fight succeeded in getting the fire under control. One car was drawn to the water tank in Massillon before the flames could be extinquished. The cars were either set on fire or caught from a spark thrown from a passing train.

The next annual session of the East Ohio conference, M. E. church, will be held in Canton, commencing Wednesday morning, September 18, 1895, at the First church. Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., LL. D., will preside. "Must the Clock Go!" is the subject of the address to be given by the Rev. G. B. Smith at the district conference at Waynesburg, June 11, 1895. This has no reference to our new clock, which will "go" as soon as it comes.

LUTHERANS IN SESSION.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Officers Elected for the Session—Interesting Papers by the Rev. W. H. Price and F. H. Snyder on Sunday School Work of Different Sorts.

The Stark and Carroll Lutheran Sunday school convention opened Tuesday evening with an anthem by the St. Paul's choir. The Rev. B. F. Shillinger conducted the devotional services. The committee on elections then reported the result of the election which was held at the afternoon session.

The Rev. W. H. Price, of Waynesburg, was elected president; Prof. J. E. Finefrock, of Malvern, secretary, and F. S. Richards, of Uniontown, treasurer.

The minutes of the previous session were then read, which showed that there were about 150 delegates present, representing twenty-two schools.

The Rev. Mr. Price then read a very interesting paper on "The Rights of the Superintendents." The paper was discussed by A. E. Zinninger, Geo. Rhiel, T. E. Sheatsly, the Rev. L. H. Burry and others. Following is the substance of the paper and discussions:

The office of superintendent is not a divine but a human office. He is to be an aid to the pastor. He has no rights except those that are delegated to him by the congregation. The congregation, with its pastor, are responsible for what is taught in the Sunday school. The superintendent is then in duty bound to consult with the congregation in choosing of literature and all of those matters which pertain to conscience. He is not at liberty to act arbitrarily, and of his own self will. In other matters it is his duty to be active and energetic, and devise those ways and means which will redound to the prosperity of the school and the congregation. In this the pastor should heartily co-operate with him. The pastor who will oppose all ways and means for the prosperity of the congregation which are not originated by himself, is sadly misconstruing his duties. Very often the superintendent as well as other active workers in the school can think of ways and means which cannot be thought of by the pastor.

An interesting paper on "The Mission of the Sunday School" was then read by Mr. Fred H. Snyder. The paper and discussion brought out some facts as follows: When our Lord commanded the apostles to go forth, one distinct command given to them was: "Feed My lambs." This work must begin in the family. Yet the church, as such, must also take care of its children. The minister of the gospel, as a servant of the church, cannot do this work alone. Consequently the Sunday school was organized as an aid to the pastor in "feeding the lambs." Therefore the teachers should consider well their great responsibility. They have children to teach. Their instructions should not consist in earthly but in spiritual things. It is no easy matter to teach children. Teachers should never think of coming to their work without complete previous preparation. They are framing souls for eternity. Let no Sunday school worker think that he has no responsibility. The Sunday school will be responsible for souls. But it is not only the duty of the Sunday school to care for the children. The old ought to be enlisted in this work as well as the young. It is a fact to be regretted that our older people do not take a more active interest. Older members have a double responsibility. They are examples before their children. "Like parents, like children." If parents are careless about attending school, their children are likely to become careless also. Then, when older members neglect to attend Sunday school they are refusing to hear God's word. When God's word is taught we should faithfully hear and learn it.

The session closed with an appropriate duet by Miss Nill and Mr. Snyder.

The Wednesday morning session was opened with appropriate devotional exercises.

Two model recitations were then given; the one for adults, by the Rev. G. M. Schmucker, of Canton, and the other for infants, by Luella Finefrock.

Teaching is quite an art. One difficulty in every school is that of securing teachers who are competent to perform their duties. The instruction should be given in the form of questions, and should seek to be clear expositions of the text. Questions should be so formulated as to elicit from the scholar an explanation, and not a mere categorical yes or no

A paper was read by the Rev. C. H. Pence on "How can we Best Reach the Children of such Parents as Attend no Church?" The paper and discussion brought out the following thoughts: The church of Christ has a great mission to perform, viz., that of bringing souls to Christ. Where the church is well established her work is easy compared to her work in the mission field. Here are many difficulties. The gathering of children who do not attend church is her work. The Sunday school is one of the best aids of the church in this work, and in mission work in general. Get the child and after while you may get the parent. These children are very difficult to reach, however, because of their surroundings and peculiar temptations. Where parents and associates are unchurchly it is very difficult to bring any other influence upon the child. One of the very best ways is to distribute christian literature among them. Officers and teachers should act as missionaries in the very midst of such families. By showing kindness to such persons, in ministering to their bodily wants, in treating them kindly when we meet them on the street and when we enter their homes, we may often so win them into the school, into the church, and finally into heaven. Very frequently the church and school are too high for those who have never attended church. If we expect to be a mission church we must humble ourselves and greet the poor outcast with that love which so characterized our blessed Savior as when he stooped in mercy to rescue us.

About fifty additional delegates were announced at this session, making in all 200 in attendance.

After the services of this evening the members of the St. Paul's Sunday school will entertain the visitors and as many of the friends of the church as will come, in a social on the large and beautiful lawn of St. Paul's church.

THE MINERS BEGIN WORK.

Reports from Many Sources Indicate a General Resumption.

Most of the mines in the Massillon district were at work this morning, and the idle ones will be in operation by the first of next week. Mines located on the C., L. & W. railway are short of cars, and several cannot secure a sufficient number to justify the miners in going to work. Every mine on the W. & L. E. railway, excepting Minglewood, commenced work this morning. This includes the Laurelton, Dillonvale and Pittsburg mines.

The C., L. & W. railway will have no difficulty in furnishing empty coal cars after today. The officials of the road were in the city today. This morning they visited the mines along the line south of the Massillon district, and report all in operation. The special train bearing the officials returned to Cleveland this afternoon.

Miller Hill, Massillon, Pigeon Run, Dalton and Anderson mines, operated by the Howells Coal Company, are in operation. At the Warwick Coal Company's office the Upper Pigeon Run mine is reported working, and the Warwick mine will resume tomorrow. Operator J. F. Pocock reports the Massillon City mine and Young shaft working, and the Elm Run miners would be at work but cars cannot be secured.

The miners employed by the Ridgway Burton Company met last night and decided to begin work. They will go in this week or the first of next.

The Hembrook miners started to the mine this morning, intending to go to work, but returned home, alleging that the price for oil and powder had not been fixed.

THE INAUGURAL CONCERT.

Programme for the Opening of the First M. E Church.

The programme has been arranged for the inaugural organ concert at the First M. E. church, on Friday, June 21st, at 8 p. m., Mr. Frederic Archer, organist, chorus of 100 voices, Mr. Alfred Baehrens, accompanist, Mr. H. O. C. Kortheuer, director:

Organ Solos (a)..... Overture—McIsterslinger ..... Wagner
(b)..... Clock Movement ..... Haydn
(c)..... Concert Fugue in G ..... Krebs
Mr. Archer.
Part Song..... On the Sea ..... Mendelssohn
Organ Solos (a). Theme and Variations ..... Moszkowski
(b)..... Concerto in A minor ..... Bach
Mr. Archer.
Chorus. The Heavens are Telling ..... Haydn
Organ Solos (a). Overture—Freischutz ..... Wagner
(b) .Larghetto, 1st Concerto Piano ..... Beethoven
Mr. Archer.
Part Song..... Sweet and Low ..... Barnaby
Chorus.
Organ Solos (a)...Reminiscences of Lohengrin and Tannhauser ..... Wagner
(b)...Prelude and Fugue in D Major ..... Bach
Chorus. .....Hallelujah Chorus ..... Handel

MR. HOWELLS'S ENDORSEMENT

He Speaks Highly of the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir.

MR. EDITOR—I have been advised that the Royal Welsh Ladies' choir, of Cardiff, Wales, is arranging to make a tour of this country in the coming fall and winter. The choir is composed of about thirty young ladies, and each one an artist of considerable merit, and are so well trained that the most artistic and lovely music is produced. The conductress, Madame Clara Novello Davis, is an eminent teacher of instrumental music as well as voice culture at Cardiff, Wales. No other such choir has ever had the privilege and honor to be called on to appear before the queen, which event took place last winter. It has been fully demonstrated and conceded in all parts of Great Britain that no other locality in Europe can produce such a choir of beautiful as well as artistic singers. I have had the pleasure of listening to this choir more than once, hence can assure the music loving people of Massillon, if the choir should so arrange as to make its appearance in this city, that a grand musical treat is in store for them.

ANTHONY HOWELLS.

Crystal Spring.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rudy, of Mudbrook, a daughter.

The district school closed last Friday, with a number of householders present. In the afternoon the tables were spread and a basket picnic was had in the beautiful grove.

The Athletics, of this place, defeated the Corner Browns, of Newman, on the former's grounds, by a score of 12 to 7. P. E. Meisner, formerly with the Henrys, has signed with the Athletics, and has been elected captain.

Gen. Levi Wilson and First Mate Charles B. Boper, of the Crystal Spring Outing Club, arrived home last Saturday by rail, to inform the people that a boat load of fresh fish would arrive in a few days. The load consists of bass, carp, catfish and suckers. They will be sold at reasonable price. Captain Wilson's chicken bite is not as serious as at first reported, and he is on a fair way to recovery.

The Pluck and Muscle Company is drilling for coal near New Berlin. We wish them success.

The Athletics and a picked nine, both of this place, played a friendly game of ball, in which the former were victorious by a score of 17 to 12. The feature of the game was the batting of the picked nine.

East Greenville.

EAST GREENVILLE, June 12.—Thos. Edwards and wife, of Justus, visited Dalton and East Greenville Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Maggie Rummins, of Newman, spent Sunday visiting friend in this city.

A number of our young people attended the Sunday school convention at Pigeon Run Sunday night, and report a good time.

Mrs. Shaffer and her friend, of Canton, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Hemperly last week.

Miss Gwenie Davis, of this place, spent a few days with her friends at Newman.

A Good Suggestion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—John Davies of this city, took a severe cold and suffered pain through the back and kidneys. His physician pronounced his case gravel, and failed to help him. Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and after taking two bottles he considered himself cured. It has never failed in this or urinary troubles.

A PURCHASE OF HOSE.

The Council Adds to the Municipal Wardrobe.

NO INJUNCTION THIS TIME.

A Crop of Damage Claims Discussed and None Allowed—Sewer and Street Work Talked About—Hook and Ladder Truck to be Put in Commission.

President Wm. Reed and President pro tem. E. L. Hering were not present at the city council meeting held last night, and the chair was occupied by Henry Huber.

The street commissioner's report, amounting to $167.10, for two weeks ending June 1, was ordered paid, on Mr. Paul's motion.

By communication, the sewer commission recommended the construction of storm water sewers on State, Kossuth, Cherry and Paul streets, to the Tuscarawas river, and on Green street, from Vanderbilt avenue to the Tuscarawas river. On Mr. Paul's motion the matter was filed.

By petition, fifty-two residents of the first ward ask for the extention of Gay street to Young street. The petition was referred to the street and alley committee on Mr. Smith's motion.

An ordinance amending sections 109 and 110 in the city ordinances was read for the second time.

The committee on claims and accounts to whom was referred the matter of investigating the divers claims against the city, reported that in their opinion the Thomas Thomas property had been improved by the street improvements. In regard to the claim of Mr. Barnett, the committee reported that the property in State street was not decreased in value by grading, but recommended that the city slope the lot to the sidewalk. The Aupp and other claims will be reported upon at the next meeting.

By resolution Mr. Reay expressed the necessity of improving Grant street by grading from Main street to the W. & L. E. track. The resolution was adopted, on Mr. Paul's motion.

A resolution by Mr. Paul instructing the engineer to make an estimate of the cost of building the State, East and Plum street sewers, and requesting the council to take steps toward getting the right of way through J. Paul's property and the Catholic cemetery, and such other right of way as may be required in constructing the State street sewer, was adopted,

Mr. Graze's resolution, providing for the purchase of 500 feet of new hose and recommending the hose now at the Fort Wayne depot, which can be purchased for $450, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Reay the fire committee was authorized to purchase the hose in question.

This hose was ordered by the old council, the purchase price to be one dollar per foot, but owing to Mr. Paul's injunction never got farther than the Fort Wayne depot.

A resolution to set aside $4,000 from improvement fund No. 1, to be expended on the Green and State street sewers, was adopted on Mr. Paul's motion.

A bill presented by Jacob Ames, amounting to $1.50, was referred to the committee on claims and accounts.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals for the contract for doing city work, curbing, guttering, etc. The bids must be accompanied by a certified check. The amount of bond necessary will be fixed by the ways and means committee.

A communication was read in which Mrs. Amelia Coyle stated that if the council carried out its intentions to grade North East street her property would be damaged to the amount of $250. In a similar notice Bernard Young estimates the damage to his property at $350. Both communications were referred to the paving and grading committee.

A motion by Mr Graze to make sewer and water connections at the dwelling house in Charles street, owned by the city, was lost, Messrs. Huber, Paul, Reay and Smith voting no. The matter was then referred to the sewer committee, on Mr. Paul's motion.

City Clerk Haring notified the council that Charles Archer had refused to pay his Charles street sewer assessment. He further stated that Mr. Archer said that if forced to pay the assessment he would sue the city. He claims the sewer was improperly constructed and does not benefit him. On Mr. Paul's motion the finance committee was instructed to make a thorough investigation.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the president was instructed to employ a competent accountant to assist the clerk in checking the books. Mr. Haring is engaged in copying the old records into a new and complete set of books.

The old hook and ladder truck will be repaired, Mr. Reay's motion to that effect being carried.

In answer to Mr. Smith's motion, the president appointed Messrs. Smith, Kramer and Graze as a committee to look after some loose sewer pipe in Cherry street.

"A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the togue
Of him that makes it." —*Shakespeare.*

No matter how well worded this paragraph may be, its usefulness depends upon the reader. It is written to tell the sufferer from dyspepsia, deranged liver, impure blood, constipation, headache, depression, nervousness and other troubles that Dr. R. V. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure him quickly and thoroughly. They work mildly, but efficiently. They put blood and bowels right, clear the brain and invigorate the whole system. Dealers everywhere.

A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does better work than a heaping spoonful of others.

You know what you are eating when you use Cleveland's Baking Powder. Its true composition is given on every label. "Pure" and "Sure."

SECRETARY HERBERT.

His Address to the Alabama Students, Today.

AUBURN, Ala., June 12.—[By Associated Press]—The chief feature of the commencement exercises at the agricultural and mechanical college today was an address by Secretary of the Navy Herbert. In the course of his remarks he congratulated the young men that the late war had removed two troublesome questions from the government—state rights and slavery. He referred to Ingersoll as likely to go into oblivion, as Paine had done, while christianity will go on conquering its way. He believed that the problems of the future will grow out of the relations of capital and labor but thought the outcome would be the betterment of all social conditions.

TO ESCAPE MISERY.

Sigmund Schneidler Shoots His Wife and Shoots Himself.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[By Associated Press]—Sigmund Schneidler, aged 36, shot his wife, probably fatally, and then killed himself. He was the son of a wealthy resident of Prussian Silesia, a graduate of Heidelburg University, but had lived in poverty. He left a note saying that he was unable to bear life's misery any longer, and was determined to die and take his wife with him. He regarded Ingersoll as the most sensible man of the century. The social system, he said, was wrong, the laws, churches and priests all serving one god, and his name mammon.

Death by Cigarettes.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[By Associated Press]—Alexander Pope, a native of Georgia and graduate of the University of Virginia, was found dead in bed in West Forty-fifth street, from suppuration caused by diphtheria or excessive cigarette smoking.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs lower, $4.25@4.65. Cattle slow. Sheep steady.

Wheat 77¾; corn 50; oats 29⅝.

Toledo Wheat Market.

TOLEDO, June 12.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 83½.

Mr. Al. G. Hyams
Hamilton, Ohio.

The Same as Bread

Hood's Sarsaparilla on the Table at Every Meal

"In my opinion Hood's Sarsaparilla has not an equal as a blood purifier. I doctored 6 months for stomach trouble and Neuralgia of the Heart without any good and then took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every spring and fall since I have used it and it has done me lots of good. I have not been attended by a physician for the last four years. My wife was suffering with water brash and Feeling All Tired Out. She was severely afflicted but upon my prevailing upon her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills she felt differently in a short time. Now she is quite well. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and put it on the table at every meal the same as bread." AL. G. HYAMS, with T. V. HOWELL & SONS, residence, 418 North Third Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The loss of a rational desire for food is soon followed by lack of strength, for when the supply of fuel is cut off the fire burns low. The system gets into a low state, and is liable to severe attacks of disease. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its great merits in restoring and sharpening the appetite, in promoting healthy action of the digestive organs, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Those who have never used Hood's Sarsaparilla should surely do so this season.

A Wonderful Remedy.

LEIPSIC, O., Aug. 22, 1894.
Bayer Medicine Co., Toledo, O.:
Gentlemen: I have used your Dr Bayer's Penetrating Oil, and cannot praise it too highly. My wife had a severe pain in her foot since her last confinement, and it would not yield to any remedy. She suffered unbearable agony and had to quit all housework whenever the weather changed. I bought your Oil, and with one application relieved her of all pain. Allow me to thank you for your wonderful remedy.
W. W. HAMNETT,
Livery and Hacks, Leipsic, O.
For sale at all drug stores at 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Commencing May 19th, the C. A. & C. Ry. will inaugurate a new departure in the way of a local sleeper leaving Columbus on their train No. 27 at 11:55 p. m. every night in the year. This sleeper will be placed in the Union Station, Columbus and can be occupied after 9 p. m.

Returning, this sleeper will leave Cleveland at 8 p. m. Daily, and on arrival at Columbus it will be cut off in Union Station, and passengers may occupy their berths until 7 a. m.

This is a thing that should be appreciated by the traveling public. Everybody should use the popular C. A. & C. line between Columbus and Cleveland, and Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Herman R. Hintz.

Picket Fence! Picket Fence!

We solicit orders from farmers west and south of Massillon. Have built built over forty miles of picket fence the five years past. Our aim: Best work at a reasonable price. We refer to John Hemperly, Abr. Kittinger, Abr. Zupp, of near East Greenville for reference. Correspondance solicited.
D. KIRCHHOFER, Dalton, O.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Rheumatism Cured in Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist, Massillon.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

Great June Sale of Straw Hats.

Boys' 50c Sailors	25c
" 75c "	35c
Men's 75c Yachts and Sailors	50c
Men's $1.00 Yachts and Sailors	75c
" $1.50 " " "	$1.00
Children's Fancy Sailors	50c

KNOX FINE MACKINAWS.

Great June Sale of Outing Shirts.

Star Oxford Negligees,	$2.00 values	$1.49
Metropolitan "	1.50 values	1.00
" Percale,	1.25 "	79
" Cheviots	1.00 "	50

Sizes 14 to 18—Perfect fits guaranteed

Spangler & Co., - Hatters,
AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.
Selling Direct from manufacturers.

Boys' 75c quality Bathing Suits, 50c.
Boys' 25c Bathing Trunks 15c

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPUDDS GOES FISHING

HE TAKES HIS BAIT CAN ALONG AND HAS A GLORIOUS TIME.

He First Tries One Rule to Work By, but It Doesn't Work, So He Reverses the Process, With What Success Is Left to the Reader.

[Copyright, 1895.]

Mr. Spudds went fishing.

Mr. Spudds was not an habitual fisherman, and if Apollo had struck the lyre within two inches of his nose he never would have heard a sound, yet he had acquired one of the leading habits of fishermen.

In other words, Mr. Spudds knew bait when the can was open

"I am," said he to the clerk in the drug store where he was purchasing a modest outfit for the day, "not such as swept along by the full tide of luck, the conqueror leads to finny glory and unlying fame, but a plain lover of the sport for its poetic environments, who doesn't know a sucker from a scuppernong."

And the clerk never asked him what kind of a fish a scuppernong was.

All arrangements being made and supplies laid in, except bait, Mr. Spudds provided himself with two kinds of that, meat and drink—meat for the fish and drink for himself—for he well knew that a thirsty fisherman catches no fish.

"I AM THIRSTY."

Early next morning Mr. Spudds hied himself into the country ten miles by train, and walking two across the fields, he came to an ideal stream with a delightful shade tree on its bank, and here he sat down, tired and thirsty, for Mr. Spudds had taken only two long nips before leaving and had not looked upon the quart he had with him.

"I guess," said he, as he looked into the cool, clear water, "that I am thirstier than the fish are hungry, and therefore I shall drink before I attend to their wants." And he did so.

Having thus invigorated and inspired himself, he prepared his tackle and began operations.

"I believe," said he to himself as he cast in his hook, "that it is the custom to take a drink every time a fish is caught, and therefore I shall take a drink every time I catch a fish."

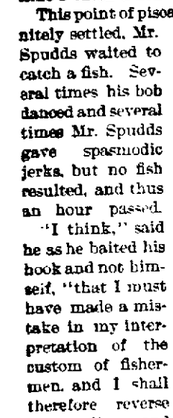
This point of pisoatorial ethics being definitely settled, Mr. Spudds waited to catch a fish. Several times his bob danced and several times Mr. Spudds gave spasmodic jerks, but no fish resulted, and thus an hour passed.

GREAT SPORT.

"I think," said he as he baited his hook and not himself, "that I must have made a mistake in my interpretation of the custom of fishermen, and I shall therefore reverse my ruling and take a drink every time I do not catch a fish."

After this change Mr. Spudds began to have great sport with his bait can, and its contents were depleted rapidly, until at last he reclined listlessly on the grass and vaguely felt the next tug that came on his line.

"Whoop!" he exclaimed, rousing himself and pulling vigorously, but the line was fast. He struggled a moment at the pole and then his eyes began to bulge out, for slowly up the line came a fish with a sky blue nose, old gold eyes, a pea green body and the star spangled banner for a tail. Mr. Spudds tried to let go the pole, but his hands were glued to it, and the fish came right on up toward him. When it reached the fine end of the pole, the brass thimble there went straight through its body and the two sections parted, and floating away into the air, disappeared from the astonished gaze of Mr Spudds. He rubbed his eyes and reached for the bait bottle, but before his fingers could clutch it, a queer looking fish stuck its ruby nose up out of the limpid depths of the stream and, bobbing its head back and forth, winked at him. He stared at it, but it never moved—only winked at him and winked and winked, and finally it opened its mouth and slowly swallowed Mr Spudds' new bamboo rod. He was sure of this, for he saw it slip down the fish's throat, and still he thought he held one end of it in his nerveless grasp. Again Mr. Spudds reached for the bait bottle, but before he could get it into position a sucker with such a copious mouth that it had pinned its tail back out of the way strode out of the water and up the bank past Mr. Spudds and on up the tree under which he sat. Perching itself on a limb above him it grinned at him, till in a wild frenzy he hurled a club at it, and the fish fell into the stream with a splash, leaving a great circle of water, all ablaze, rippling out to the shore on either side. This was so startling that Mr. Spudds sat spellbound, when presently a fish, just twice the size of the fish that always gets away from the truthful fisherman, came down the stream with a rush and hurried up the bank to a position alongside of Mr Spudds.



THE TROUT FIXED AN INSOLENT STARE

"Now, Spuddsy, old boy," it said to him as it divested itself of its scales and threw them carelessly over the limb of a sapling "get on to my curves," and it forthwith began to spout a four inch stream of water as the whales spout at sea, and in a moment the blazing waves that were scorching the staring eyes of Mr. Spudds were extinguished, and the fish vanished away in a cloud of steam.

Mr. Spudds was almost paralyzed, but he managed to retain sufficient strength of purpose to make another grab for the bait bottle, but as he did so a fat trout in a speckled suit of clothes, with a monocle stuck in its eye, patent leathers on its tail with canary colored spats showing around the edges, a cane hung over one fin and a package of cigarettes sticking out of its gill, sauntered up the bank and stood on its tail before him. The trout fixed an insolent stare upon Mr. Spudds through his monocle and flipped some cigarette ashes into his eye.

"So," said the trout scornfully, "you are out here fishing, are you? Well, you'll never catch anything until you bait for suckers and bite at your own hook. See?"

Mr. Spudds nodded helplessly at the intruder and rubbed his eyes harder than ever, but before he could say a word the trout slapped his jaws with its tail until he could see green stars, and purple fishing worms with silver backbones down them, and crimson eels, with corkscrew curls, and store mackerel trying to hold their fronts together while they digested the minnows in his bucket, and all sorts of strange things, and then he saw only a great blackness and felt an unutterable blank.

The next thing Mr. Spudds knew somebody was leading him on a train at the station where he had got off in the morning. It was dark, but he could hear voices as if in a dream.

"Dern of we know who he is," said one, "We found him down here by Gravey run with a fishin pole on one side of him and an empty quart bottle on t'other and there hadn't been water in it neither. Here's the bottle."

"IT'S DRUG STORE WHISKY."

Then by the flash of a lantern the baggage master read the label.

"Oh, yes," he said, "that's all right. It's drug store whisky. We'll deliver him at the drug store and they'll know what address to send him to."

Three days later, when Mr. Spudds was able to relate his experience, he was at once elected an honorary member of the Speckled Beauty club, and he hasn't been fishing since.

W. J. LAMPTON.

HOW HE WANTED THEM.

He stepped into the studio with the air of one not quite up to his wardrobe. His mustache was waxed and curled, and his pale hair had been smoothly plastered down and brushed up into little riprappings over his protuberant ears. He held his hands, too, as if his cuffs worried him. But by the way he looked at himself in the pier glass it was evident that he firmly believed that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, which is where Solomon was in luck.

Moving his watch chain around so that the most impressive side of the charm would dazzle the attache, he asked:

"How much are cabinets this week?"

"Ten dollars a dozen."

"Ten dollars a— Jerusalem thunder!" and the joy faded out of his face.

"Yes, sir, $10 single figure, $6 in groups of three."

Hope faintly revived in his troubled face, and slowly drawing his lonely $1 bill from his trousers pocket he laid it on the case, saying, "Well, then, I guess I'll get you to take two cabinets of me in groups of three!"

JOSEPH RANGER.

THE LINE DRAWN.

"I understand you need an assistant teacher in your bicycle academy, sir," he said, addressing the boss "professor."

"I do," replied the latter, with a rapid glance at the face and figure of the applicant, "but I'm very much afraid you won't do at all."

"Why, I'm very strong, sir," expostulated the applicant. "I can hold a bicycle rigid with my right hand even while a green rider is doing his best to fall off."

"I have no doubt of it, but other qualifications are absolutely necessary in this business, and I hope you will not feel offended if I say I do not think you possess them in a sufficient degree."

"Of course not."

"You see, my customers are nearly all young ladies, and the competition among the wheel school's is so keen that only those who have very handsome instructors to hold the pupils on the machine get any custom."

WM. H. SIVITER.

The Speed of a Cricket Ball.

The speed at which a cricket ball is delivered by a fast bowler may be roughly estimated at a mile a minute. When C. T. B. Turner, the Australian bowler, visited Woolwich arsenal, England, he was requested by an official to bowl through the electric screen in use for measuring the velocity of projectiles. It was found that, at a point representing half way between the wickets, the velocity of Turner's ball was 81 feet per second, or 50 miles an hour. At this rate the ball would traverse the pitching twenty-two twenty-sevenths of a second. Several bowlers, however—as, for instance, Mold, the Lancashire professional, and Kortright, the Essex marvel—bowl faster than Turner, and this would bring the pace to the mile per minute.

Plainly Libelous.

Weatherby—Cutter, the tombstone dealer, has had Jones arrested for calling him a liar and injuring his business.

Holman—How could calling him a liar injure his business?

Weatherby—It wouldn't ordinarily, but you see Jones called Cutter a monumental liar.

ROLLER SKATES AGAIN

Signs That the Craze Is Coming Once More.

SOCIETY GETS ITS SKATES ON.

Marvin R. Clark, the Blind Newspaper Man, Says New York's Four Hundred Have Wheels on Their Feet and That the Sport May Be Revived In America.

New York's Four Hundred have made golf and bicycling fashionable and are now reviving the once popular pastime of roller skating. For a month past the Berkeley lyceum, a fashionable resort in the metropolis, has been occupied by the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the oldest and best families as what is commonly denominated a roller skating rink, where the select few may be afforded the longed for opportunity of coming together and enjoying in each other's polite society the fascinating

THE FOUR HUNDRED ON ROLLER SKATES.

art of skating within doors on the very best laid floor in an extensive hall, which is always kept at the proper temperature and under the necessary and proper restrictions concerning the time of skating and manner of acquaintance with others. It will be noticed by those who live in the larger cities that there are more girl and boy skaters on the rigid toy skates on the sidewalks than ever before, and this may be taken as a sure indication of the increased desire of the people in general for the revival of roller skating rinks. Many owners of rinks in 1884 believe that the roller skating craze recurs every ten years, and are contemplating opening for business again. The first great demand of the people for the skate was in 1874. The universal popularity subsided, apparently for good, after two years of occupation of the people's minds, but in 1884 some members of the most wealthy families of the exclusive circles, including the Havemeyers, the Roosevelts, the Astors and others, with the kindly assistance of James L. Plimpton, the roller skate inventor, engaged headquarters, originated a club, laid a perfect floor and indulged in the pleasant sport for a long time before the world in general became aware of the fact that roller skating was again a possibility in New York. In the same manner the new era of roller skating is beginning.

In 1862 Mr. Plimpton was ill, and during his convalescence visited Central park, New York, and the sight of the ice skaters led him to consider the subject of an adequate roller skate. Within a year he had invented and patented his skate, the sale of which has made him a multimillionaire. This skate has a wooden footplate, beneath which are two rollers at the toe and two at the heel, made of boxwood, set on axles and supported by hangers of a composition metal which seems almost indestructible, for they seldom break and rarely bend. The rollers are turned or guided so as to make any desired curve, by the oscillation of the sole plate or the proper inclination of the foot of the skater as he moves his body either left or right. The rollers sit squarely upon the floor, whether the foot is inclined or upright, and thus sufficient adhesion is obtained to prevent the skate from slipping sideways. By thus dispensing with all rough, soft or elastic substances, as formerly used upon the rollers, a very easy rolling skate is obtained.

That skating is the very poetry of motion is every way apparent to the observer. It imparts grace to the figure, pliability to the limbs, strength to the muscles, vigor to the sinews, activity to the blood, roses to the cheeks and develops the human system most thoroughly and delightfully. It has less objectionable surroundings than any other enjoyment and may be called one of the polite arts. As falls are rare and overindulgence not permitted I cannot imagine how roller skating can have an enemy or, in fact any but enthusiastic admirers. All authorities at home and abroad advocate the art of skating. Perhaps the best of these is Saltzman, the great German author, who says of it: "It is an exercise superior to everything that can be classed under the head of motion. Pure air, promotion of the circulation of the different fluids, muscular exertion, the exercise of such various skillful movements and unalloyed mental satisfaction, must have a powerful influence, not only on the corporal frame of man, but on his mind likewise."

The first skate upon which one might propel himself over the surface of a floor of which we have any authentic account was invented by Pettibled, a Frenchman, patented in France, and introduced there in the year 1819. But a more practical invention was that of Robert John Tyer, whose "parlor skate" was put upon the market in England in 1823, but had little sale there, and it was not until it was brought to this country and the celebrated Jackson Haynes, a skater of note in his time, put it to practical use in his exhibitions upon the theatrical stage that it became popular and met with a great sale. With it he went to Europe and skated into the affections of the czar of Russia, who ennobled him and enriched the skater to such an extent that he never returned to America.

This "parlor skate" had a cast iron foot plate of light weight, beneath which were six hardened rubber rollers set in rigid axles and arranged in a straight line under the foot. It was intended to act well upon the skater's foot on the parlor carpet, but proved a failure and was used only upon a hard floor or upon the sidewalk. The wheels being rigidly set in the axles, skating upon this skate, excepting in a straight line, was out of the question, and its popularity waned because of its impracticability and the difficult and laborious efforts necessary to move it. "Grace was in all her steps" when a lady skater moved over the floor with the parlor skates upon her feet, but pain was in her face and a tired feeling in her soul.

Many inventions followed the Tyer skate. Mr. Plimpton has more than 500 different skates upon wheels in his museum which tell the tale of an immense amount of thought, labor and money bestowed upon the absorbing subject of supplying to the skating fraternity a suitable rolling skate of scientific pretensions and practical value. No doubt thousands of strenuous efforts were made by great inventors to produce what was required for the skater, but after thousands of attempts and the production of some of the most ridiculous results the perfect Plimpton roller skate entered the arena, and, to the surprise of the skater, met his requirements to the letter. It is patented as a "guidable skate," the principle patent having been procured upon the rocking footplate which guides the wheels by cramping them by the motion of the foot which rests upon the skate either to the right or the left, just as the forward wheels of a wagon are cramped by moving the axle. This is a principle, and a principle alone could not be patented, but the application of that principle to the roller skate was patented in all parts of the world. This is a great patent, for it is impossible to make a skate which will be "guidable" without the rocking footplate.

The only difference of importance between roller and ice skating is in movements in which the skater turns from forward to backward and in the performance of the "spins." These movements are done generally upon the center of the skate on the ice, while in roller skating the turns must be done upon heel or toe. Roller skating is much easier to learn than ice skating, but the ice skater must remember that the rollers are mechanical. The best ice skaters have frequently fallen in the very first steps upon the rollers when refusing to heed the warning to walk first in order to get the "feel" of the skate and learn that when a circle is struck on the roller skate there is no forcing the curve and the skater will come around to where he started the circle, just as certainly as if that circle were struck with a pair of dividers. For this reason the movements may be done with more precision on rollers than on the ice skate. Another advantage of the roller over the ice skate is that the skating surface is always ready and does not depend either upon the season or the fickleness of the weather.

The first steps upon the rollers should be walking, with the toes well turned out, which position will give support and resistance. After thus walking carefully several times around the room the beginner may glide slowly and carefully to right and left and then part of a circle gradually increased until a graceful roll, while supported by a companion, may be acquired in the first lesson. After this all the movements known to ice skating may be done on the rollers with as much grace and less fear of falling than upon the ice.

MARVIN R. CLARK.

SWIFT CYCLIST DIRNBERGER.

The Records Go Down When the Young Buffalonian Mounts His Wheel.

Like Richard of old, Mike Dirnberger seems to be himself again. In fact, he seems a little more than himself, for the reason that he recently rode one and two miles in much better time than he was capable of in 1893, when he and little J. P. Bliss of Chicago succeeded in establishing numerous new records between 100 yards and two miles. In that year Dirnberger, paced by a running horse, rode a flying mile in 1 minute 51 seconds, which was then the fastest mile ever ridden on a wheel. He also held several world's records for shorter distances, and during the year demonstrated that he was one of the best competition riders in America by defeating Bald, Johnson and nearly every other racing man of note in America, Zimmerman excepted.

At Fountain Ferry track, Louisville, very recently Dirnberger rode a flying mile in 1 minute 45 seconds, which is 6 seconds better than his first record breaking performance and 2 2-5 seconds better than the new world's record made by John S. Johnson in Louisville Nov. 21, 1894. As Dirnberger was paced by a quadruplet and the time was taken by experienced handlers of stop watches the record will doubtless be allowed. The following day Dirnberger covered two miles in 3 minutes 51 4-5 seconds, thus clipping nearly three seconds from the world's record of 3 minutes 54¾ seconds, made by Johnson in Louisville Nov. 24, 1891.

MICHAEL F. DIRNBERGER.

Dirnberger is described by an admirer as "a strawberry blond of great good nature combined with fighting qualities." He is about 20 years of age, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 166 pounds and does not smoke nor drink. Over a year ago he predicted that a mile in 1 minute 45 seconds was possible with proper pacing, and a speed of 1 minute 40 seconds might be reached this year.

The Pacing King at Home.

Robert J is a neat, compactly built bay gelding, standing 15 hands high and weighing 850 pounds. He has an exceedingly intelligent head, very broad between the eyes, and his eyes are the perfection of gentleness, says Outing. John Eassley, his good natured colored groom, is completely in love with him, and the horse is as fond of him as he is of the horse. He has his little cot in the stall, and for the last three years has slept with him every night. Robert J is an early riser and is as fastidious as to the regularity of his toilet and his breakfast as the biggest swell of clubdom. If, in the early morning, the groom does not awake, Robert J begins to "nose" around the cot in a very gentle manner. If no notice is taken, he becomes more marked in his movements, and finally, if the groom persists in sleeping, he gently but firmly seizes the coverlids of the cot with his teeth and pulls them off. Resistance is useless then, and the groom at once rises and attends to the duties of his office.

SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

A TALE OF LOVE ON THE ARKANSAS THAT IS NOT YET ENDED.

The Proud Beauty, After Plighting Her Troth to He Un, Is Content to Wait Until He Un Has Gathered the Shekels Unto Himself.

It was evening after a glorious summer day. A stylishlike maiden, whose beauty was of the Castilian type, sat on the doorstep lost in meditation. It was only a humble cabin on the banks of the Arkansas river, but she was not proud. Her mother was inside declaring that she'd be "doggoned to skunks if she wasn't gittin tired of coon meat and co'nmeal," but the maiden heard her not. The old man was digging a thorn out of his heel with his jackknife, and growling that "he un was plum ripe, ready to be a-gittin to some place whar a man with ambition could have two shirts a year," but the maiden never moved a toe. The old yellow mule, who was weary of looking for grub where grub was not, leaned up against a corner of the shack and raised his voice in lamentation, but the Castilian beauty seemed to have been carved out of a hunk of Vermont marble. Could nothing move her?

"Is that you un, Sal?"

It was a gentle voice from the other side of the beautiful brush fence in front of the shack. Its owner was a young man of Apollo outfit and beauty, and his tones thrilled the meditative maiden like a snake bite. She was coy. She waited to blush and giggle and still her fluttering heart, and then she arose and shyly advanced to the spot on which his hoofs were glued.

"Sal!"

"Jim!"

The old mule brayed again, and the old man came to the door and threatened to knock his head off if he didn't consider to stop that 'ere infernal yawp, but the lovers heard only their own softly spoken words:

"Sal, how much do you love me?"

"Heaps."

"How much is heaps?"

"More'n a mewl kin draw."

"And I luv you heaps on heaps!"

He strained her to his bosom. She was awfully shy, but she liked it. Manlike, he would have been straining her yet had she not suddenly recollected that there were other fish to fry.

"So you un is going out into the world to win riches and a name?" she murmured as she got her breath again.

"You bet I ar'!" was his heroic reply. "and I'll do it or bust a lung!"

"And when you un has accomplished that yere job you—you"—

"I will return and make you un my bride."

"Fur suah?"

"Honest Injun."

"Won't shine up to no other gal?"

"Not a shine."

"And it will take you un 'bout 30 y'ars?"

"I reckon 'twill, but you un will be patient and true to me?"

"I will," she firmly replied as she looked up into his manly face.

Then, as their eyes filled with tears, he strained her to his breast once more.

Again the yellow mule cried out in plaintive tones that his commissary department yearned for grub.

Again the old man came to the door in response and dod rotted his wrinkled hide to Texas.

Then they separated—he un to go forth and carve for himself a niche in the temple of fame, she un to continue right on in the business of being a proud Castilian beauty in an Arkansaw river shack. She un waiting for he un. She un has still 29 years 7 months and 16 days to wait for he un, but he un is her mutton.

In His Favor.

I came along to the gate of a humble cabin in a town in Alabama just as an old negro handed a couple of jugs to his son, who was about 10 years of age, and said:

"Now, Julius, yo' gwan down to de grocery an git a quart o' 'lasses in one ob dem jugs an hurry back."

When the boy had gone, I said to the father:

"You didn't tell him to get anything in the other jug. Is he going to leave it at the grocery?"

"No, sah—gwan to bring it right back home," he replied.

"But why send two jugs to get a quart of molasses?"

"It's jess dis way, sah. If he only took one jug, he'd be powerful suah to bump it or drap it an lose de 'lasses. If he takes two, he's jess as liable to drap de empty one as de 'lasses one, an dat makes de odds in my favor. Anyfing else yo'd like to ax about, white man?"

Without Bloodshed.

They met at the corner of Monroe avenue and Farmer street the other evening, and both jumped back and put their right hands in their pistol pockets.

"Boy, doan' yo' put a finger on me!" cried the first in a voice full of menace.

"An yo' jess be mighty keerful dat yo' doan' rub agin me!" replied the second.

"I'ze got a razor right yere in my pocket!"

"So's I!"

"An I'll cut yo' right in two at one slash!"

"I'll jess make two pieces of yo' if yo doan' look out!"

They stood glaring at each other and breathing hard for half a minute, and then the first muttered:

"Next time I go up to see Miss Johnson find yo' prognosticatin around Sumbody's gwine to git hurted!"

"An next time I go up dar an find yo' conglomeratin in dat parlor dar will be tragedy!"

"Shoo! Reckon yo' can't skeer me wid big words!"

"An yo' can't skeer me, neither!"

"I'ze gwine to precipitate long my way but yo' jess member de memorial warn what I has warned yo' 'bout!"

"Shoo! I'ze gwine to idealize round de co'ner, an if yo' foller me I'll make yo think de synonym has busted up a knocked de concorporate all to squash!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Prepared For Honors.

Hatter—But, my dear sir, that hat is so large that it slips down over your ears.

Smithers—Oh, that's all right. It will fit me by Sunday. I have three bridegroom dinners on before then.—New York World.

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Bank President—Reduce his salary half. One life is enough for a teller.—Detroit Tribune.

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AFOOT IN MARYLAND.

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

The Remaining Debris of Coxey's Camp—A Queer, Uncanny Old Structure—Attractions of Piedmont County—Handsome Country Estates—The Hackneyed Cry.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANDY SPRING, Md., June 3.—If there is one thing more than another, it is a tramp in the country in May or June. From Chaucer down all our poets have told in liquid lines how with the revival of nature the instinct of primitive man revives, how as each growing season is newly born even civilized man feels a new birth of that vagrant impulse which stirred the childhood of the world, and so

Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Enspirud hath in every holte and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours i-ronne,
And smale fowles maken melodie,
That sleepen al the night with open yhe,
So priketh hem nature in here corages:
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimages.

Beside Still Waters.

There is no Canterbury for me to make a pilgrimage to, but there is a great deal well worth seeing between Washington and the Pennsylvania line, and so as the sweet scents of mature spring floated down our city streets the bohemian corpuscles in my blood grew riant, and I determined to make the tour of upper Maryland in the good old fashioned way. The morning air was so delightfully crisp and the face of nature looked so fresh and green as I struck out northward that I felt like an old work horse turned out to pasture—had some difficulty in holding myself in; wanted to squeal and kick and run away. By the time I reached Bladensburg, however, the coltish spirit had evaporated. I was willing to pause and chat till the cool of the evening, and even at that short distance from the national capital I found plenty of people as fresh and green as the aforesaid face of nature.

I had to smile as I looked on the remaining debris of Coxey's camp and thought of the ridiculous scare in Washington over that forlorn battalion of mental physical cripples. What a queer episode in our social evolution that pilgrimage was—the perfect flower of paternalism! Any government which advertises that it will take care of its people and see that they have steady employment at good wages will soon have a good deal of that sort of thing on its hands. As our government is now avowedly paternal, we may set it down that

THE TEAM WAS ASTONISHED.

the tramp has come to stay. Forty years ago the word as a noun substantive was not in any American dictionary. A little over a year ago, I interviewed Carl Browne in his gypsy tent just north of the district line; the other day I met him in Washington, and, gazing in his eyes, wondered where on earth I had seen that man. This time he was dressed in the finest of linen and black cloth. He recognized me, however, and soon convinced me that he was the original Browne, but on a new lay.

Of Historic Interest.

The Bladensburgers are somewhat ashamed of the little countenance they extended to the Coxeyites and avoid the subject. They eagerly point out the historic places about the town, especially the road along which the British advanced on Aug. 24, 1814, the alleged battlefield where our militia did better than usual, as they did not run till the British had fired twice, and the old dueling ground where a few good men were killed and dozens mortally scared. My great uncle was a sprinter in the "Bladensburg races," as the Federalists called the affair, and I have often heard him tell how they threw their muskets in the creek as they ran over the bridge, and how he (he was the champion runner of his county) passed a runaway team which was doing its wildest, and how the said team was so astonished at him that it stopped in sheer mortification and was captured by the British. The comedy of the dueling ground has never been written.

One of the last fights tehre was between two congressmen who were so nervous that they fired seven shots at each other without getting a scratch. The seconds stopped the duel on the ground of danger to themselves, and the next day Hon. Cost Johnson of Maryland moved in the house to exempt the tract from the land laws on the ground that it contained a mineral deposit.

Every old Bladensburger mentions with pride the fact that the place was once the head of navigation on the Potomac. At high tide there was good 30 feet of water in the eastern branch, and ocean going vessels loaded with flour and tobacco at the Bladensburg wharves. The country was rapidly cleared of timber, and as the first settlers did not understand what that meant, and no proper precautions were taken, the loose, red soil washed into the stream, and it is now rather a nuisance than a convenience in times of flood. The backwater covers the lower part of town, and only the negroes can stand the resulting malaria. Hyattsville, a mile or so farther north, is high and healthful, handsome alike in location and buildings and one of the prettiest suburbs of Washington. I passed my first night out in Riverdale and in a building of more historic interest probably, and certainly more varied interest, than any other in the vicinity of Washington. It is the once famous Calvert mansion, now a lodging house, and a queer, uncanny old structure it is. I would as soon live in a stone quarry or dismantled Greek temple.

Henry Clay's Room.

It was built 127 years ago, they say, and, if they had said that many years B. C., I should have thought it likely. In style it shows like a rude imitation of the old time western state capitol, with vast porches fronted by Doric pillars, halls wide enough for company drill and rooms so very large that one feels as if sleeping in a warehouse, and it would seem that no amount of fire could warm them in winter. The whole building has grown yellow with age, the lower part of the pillars shades off in dull red and green, patches of fine moss adorn the lower walls and loose tiling, cracks and mold combine to produce a depressing air of gloom and decay. Yet in this house, if the unanimous local testimony is to be accepted, the Union was saved, for the room in which I lodged was occupied by Henry Clay during the summers of 1820-1, in it the second Missouri compromise was drawn up, and in an arbor which then stood out in front the heads of factions agreed to it one Sunday morning over their after breakfast cigars.

It will be remembered that the original Missouri compromise was devised by Senator Jesse B. Thomas of Illinois, but the Free Soil members bolted when the state constitution was presented, and then Henry Clay, Senator Holmes of Maine and two or three others devised a new compromise, and this one was perfected in this building. In this room, I say, the Union was saved, for the compromise undoubtedly did that, as it gave the needed time for national sentiment to grow, and by the end of the next 40 years the sections adhering to the Union contained three times as many people and eight times as much wealth as the others. Had the struggle begun even ten years before it did we should now have been two nations if not more. No doubt of that.

The average visitor to Washington learns about as much of rural Maryland as a western visitor to New York city does of the Adirondacks or Cattaraugus county. As one goes straight northward the rise is so rapid that in two days' easy walking he is in a Piedmont country and certainly one of the most healthful countries in the world, if I may judge from the looks of the people. They are such a fine and sturdy race, with such bright eyes and ruddy faces and such a self reliant swing in their motions, that it is a pleasure to look at them. From this high central region the land falls off so rapidly each way that the affluents of the Potomac and eastern branch run like mountain torrents. The result is that in every direction there are scores of hidden and romantic dells where the crystal water roars among the granite rocks and the dense timber hangs over the stream in such masses of foliage that the sun's rays are entirely excluded. At almost any point on the valley road one may turn aside and in ten minutes be in a shaded hollow where the babbling of a stream from the hills and the soft sighing of the wind in the tree tops bring sweet repose to mind and body. There are, however, some unpleasant features in the level upland and some really startling contrasts.

The Pessimistic Farmer.

Here and there one may see a country gentleman's place as elegant as the estate of a British nobleman. There are beautiful groves and fine avenues, smooth shaven lawns and pastures of splendid clover and grasses in which blooded cattle give a bucolic charm to the landscape. There are a few of these residences which are really palatial and many of the best style of country cottage. There are also a few regular farms and farmhouses which compare favorably with the best in the northwest. Aside from these, however, a large part of the country presents a distressing aspect of shiftlessness and neglect. The antebellum log cabins and queer frame houses are still occupied, the former by the blacks and the latter by the whites, though many of both look as if they were slowly sinking into the ground; the fences are a wretched combination of old planks set "witch wise," old rails turned into stakes and even logs and brush in a few places, for since the law forbidding stock to run at large was put in force anything will serve. I was not surprised, therefore, to learn that a very large portion of the land was for sale and that prices were surprisingly low, some tolerably good land being offered for $25 per acre and really fine land for $40. The complaint is the same there as everywhere else, "All the enterprising young men have gone to the cities." In addition there was a destructive drought last summer, a distressingly severe snowstorm and cold spell last winter and the middle of this May the worst frost known at that period since 1859. "It was no good to put the sheet hurdles over our truck, for it friz right under 'em," said the truck farmers. And yet the fruit is not killed, for the leaves were large enough to shield it, which surprises me very much, for the first thing I usually hear when I go into the country in the spring is that the fruit is all killed and "we can't raise fruit here any more like they did when I was young."

J. H. BEADLE.

Poor Ink For Official Records.

If any doubt the need of official ink for use in local matters, he should see the document in the hands of Mr. Swan, the record commissioner, in which the ink has burned through the paper, making it a sort of stencil. The writing was made in 1833, not so long ago, considering the average age of our records, and it is now impossible to decipher it. Mr. Swan has marriage certificates written so recently as 1860 and 1864, which are very nearly faded out, and which in ten or a dozen years more will probably be wholly illegible.—Boston Transcript.

A QUAINT OLD CITY.

SURROUNDED BY WATER IN NORTHERN GUATEMALA.

An Interesting Bit of History—White Houses Among Cocoa Palms—A Theatrical Performance—Nights Filled With Music—Signs of Progress.

[Special Correspondence.]

FLORES, Guatemala, May 18.—If there ever was a dream of eternal summer realized, it is here in the city of Flores, Peten. My journey through the wilds of northern Guatemala has been a fatiguing one, ten days living in the woods with no other food than that carried by our Indian carriers, consisting chiefly of dried meat and a species of aboriginal hard tack. Once I had an opportunity of varying this fare with a bit of roasted monkey, which animal our Indians had shot by the wayside, but a negro rubber cutter remarking that it resembled very much his old grandfather decided me in not joining a feast that savored so much of cannibalism.

The Island City.

At last we were out of the woods and are now in the island city of which I have heard so much and the world knows so little. This is a veritable city surrounded by water in the midst of a wilderness. It is not a collection of habitations on an island, as might be supposed, but a city of paved streets and edifices of stone rising out of the waters of Lake Itza, containing its church, its plaza, its prison, its government buildings and its soldiers—all that goes to make up a city of Spanish America. Here I find a people inhabiting a little world of their own, where the footsteps of the traveler scarcely ever penetrate. Here in a land of perpetual summer is an oasis of civilization in the center of a great wilderness.

How this city came to be here is an interesting piece of history. Cortez, after his conquest of Mexico, passed here on his way to Honduras and stumbled upon this knob of rock inhabited by the Itzas, where he was hospitably entertained. A century later the conquest of these people was undertaken by the missionary friars of Yucatan, after which the place became a presidio, to where the king's offenders were banished. Here the poor exiles could pass their days shut out from the world without the necessity of other walls and prison

MARIMBA PLAYERS

bars than the impenetrable wilderness that surrounded them. From these old time exiles have descended the present inhabitants.

The city is scarcely a mile in circumference and indeed is a lovely little place, with its waving cocoa palms drooping their feathery leaves over the white houses of lime and stone. The island is almost circular in form and rises to a height in the center of which is the quadrangular plaza, with the old Spanish church at one end and the governor's quarters overlooking an enchanting bit of scenery, embracing two or three islands and the little hamlet of San Zenito on the opposite shore. Running nearly at a right angle on our right as we stand in the corridor of the governor's house is the municipal building, the cuartel, or soldiers' quarters, the prison and two old fashioned brass pieces bearing the arms of Carlos Quinto.

In Sweet Idleness.

It may be presumed that life is dull in this little out of the way place, but since my arrival, at least, it appears that the people have nothing else to do but while away their time the best they may. With dancing and music there is a continual feasting, except perhaps the two or three hours at midday when the sun, shining with an intense glow, drives everybody to their hammocks, where they enjoy their siesta gently swinging in the cool shade of their retreats.

Upon our arrival we were given an entertainment in the way of a theatrical performance. A proscenium of palm leaves and poles was erected in the plaza, profusely decorated with lilylike banana plants. Flaming torches of pitch pine served as footlights, and the orchestra consisted of marimbas. These instruments consist of a series of hard wood keys placed upon a horizontal frame, each key over the orifice of an oblong tube of wood or sometimes the hollow shell of a gourd. Its music is produced by striking the keys with little rubber knobbed sticks, and the instrument is kept in tune by little bits of wax on the under side of the keys. The marimba is the music in universal demand.

Local Dramatic Talent.

The play was a local dramatization of Guatamozin, whom they represented as meeting his death by poison and not, as history informs us, by means of the noose. It is a significant fact that this hero met his tragic death in the wilds of Peten while his conqueror was journeying to this very island. There was no admission fee, and those who desired sent their servants with chairs, which were placed in the open air about the stage to await the occupancy of their respective owners.

After the performance of "Guatamozin" a moonlight walk was in order. The marimbas led the procession, followed by the governor and his immediate friends and, when the marimberos were tired of whacking out their wild music, guitars and accordions took up the strain. The second evening a ball was given at the governor's house, which lasted till the early hours of morn. We retired at 3 a. m., and at half past 6 an orderly appeared at our bedside with hot coffee. With the hot coffee there was an end to sleep. Some one suggested a bath, so with a supply of soap and towels a soldier paddled us to one of the little islands in the lake, where a plunge in the cool water proved very refreshing.

Signs of Progress.

The government has just completed a telegraph line to this remote city, and how much longer it will remain thus isolated from the world is only a question of time, for the surrounding country is extremely fertile, well adapted for the cultivation of corn, coffee and tropical fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Even now a railroad is being projected to open up these fertile lands to colonization, and it is even suggested by influential parties representing the Guatemalan government that immigration into the country is to be encouraged by offers of free transportation, free land, exemption from taxation, etc.

This is a beautiful country, blessed with a good climate and capable of supplying a home to many a poor fellow who would be glad of the opportunity of settling in this faraway region.

JAMES T. ROBINSON.

ROBERT BARR ON LITERATURE.

A Brief Interview With the Editor of The Idler.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, May 27.—"Come in!" exclaimed a deep, hearty voice, and I found myself in the den of The Idler. Before me, with hand outstretched, stood its editor, Robert Barr. I gave him a keen, rapid size up, for my visit to him this time was for the purpose of writing him up. He is a powerful looking man, with a thick beard and plentiful hair. His eyes are very large and gray. In the middle of his forehead is the heavy, vertical line which denotes power of concentration and resolution. You feel that he is a strong, uncompromising fighter. His "Revenge" stories illustrate this trait, and his bearing suggests nothing at all of that posing as a litterateur which is affected by puny, half clever writers. He stands before you an unaffected, straight out, square man.

"Kennedy, sit down, take a pipe and try to behave yourself," he said as he went back to his desk.

"But you've got to listen to me this time with all your ears. Why, I've come to interview you as to your opinion about literature."

"Don't talk shop," he said.

"Can't be helped this time," I replied. "The literary lights at home in America are being interviewed by the lesser literary lights, and the public meekly stands the infliction of the resulting pearls of wisdom. Now, as we are both guilty of the crime of writing, why shouldn't I let the public in for a few more pearls—rough pearls?"

"Plunge ahead, then."

"Give me a light first, though," said I. "This pipe is out."

He handed me a match, and as I struck it I asked him the following question:

"Do you think that literature has as great an effect upon the civilization of our time as some literary men think?"

"Now you are asking a question indeed," he answered. "I think, however, that literature has not. Literary men, in common with other men, quite often lose themselves in their work and forget the significance of the forces and conditions that surround them. It is then that their egotism comes into play and causes them to believe that they are bigger and stronger than they really are. Take, for example, China. The literary class has ruled that country for centuries and in the end has played havoc with things. Kennedy, I believe that there is such a thing as a literate fool. However, the man that thinks as well as writes won't be apt to make the mistake of getting out of touch with his environment."

"How about literature as a career?"

"A fine career—that is, if a man has any faculty for it at all."

"What do you think of the work—well, say of Daudet or Guy de Maupassant?"

"Ah, I admire the work of De Maupassant very much. It was a pity he died so young. He was indeed a master of the art of producing effect. Some people would quarrel with him as to the subjects he chose for treatment, but then an artist must be left to his own judgment in this respect if he is to do his best work."

"How about Kipling?"

"Kipling is a great man, and what is very often much more to the point he is a good fellow. I am proud to have him as my personal friend."

"You have written a great deal yourself."

"I have, and I believe it to be the best imaginable discipline for the mind. The real wage that a literary worker earns is his own mental development."

"Do you like Stevenson's work?"

"I do indeed. I'm glad you mentioned him. He is one of my answers to the wail of the decadent school. He is always thoroughly healthy and manly."

"Do you think that a literary worker should turn his attention away from the problems of his time and work just for the work's sake, or that he should make his work subservient to the propagating of a great curative idea?"

"I do, and I do not. It depends altogether upon the man. For instance, Victor Hugo could never have worked just for the work's sake, as you put it, and, on the other hand, Theophile Gautier could never have worked with the purpose of propagating a belief or an idea."

Here Barr stopped and looked at me as though he had enough, and from then on we talked of things unliterary. Soon we went out to lunch in a little chophouse near the Temple—a chophouse in which Goldsmith, Johnson and other fellows who wrote for bread ate and drank and talked together in the long ago.

BARI KENNEDY.

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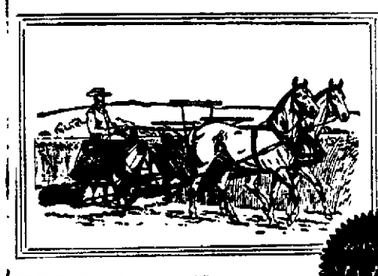

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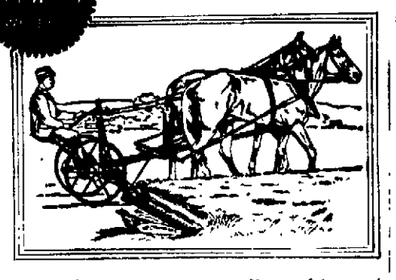

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Via "C. & B. LINE"

commencing with opening of navigation (about April 1st.) Magnificent side wheel steel steamers

"State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Lv. Cleveland, 6:00 P. M.	Lv. Buffalo, 6:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M.	Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For Sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE. LADIES ask Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand in Red and Gold Metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Labor Saved and Yield Enlarged by the System of Shallow Culture.

The experiment stations have developed some points in regard to the cultivation of corn which it may be well to consider at this time. One of the most important points is brought out by the experiments in deep and shallow culture, or the use of the old large shovel plows in comparison with the spring tooth cultivators of comparatively recent introduction. Observations on the growth of corn roots have shown that under ordinary conditions the roots spread their feeders in the surface soil chiefly, and that a disturbance of these feeders weakens the plant and results in a decreased yield of both corn and fodder. It was thus found at the Illinois station that about 70 per cent of the roots would be reached at the depth of four inches or less at a distance of six inches from the stalks. The theory formerly advanced that root pruning induces the plant to strike deeper into the ground is a fallacious one, as has been demonstrated at several of the stations, as well as by farmers. This ought to settle the fate of the large slowed deep running cultivators, and yet many of the cultivators in use in the corn belt are of this type. A writer who believes it is safe to estimate that the yield of corn will be increased 10 per cent by a change from deep to shallow culture expresses himself as follows in Farm, Field and Fireside:

But we cultivate for two reasons: First, to suppress weeds, and, second, to keep the surface soil loose. And one reason why many farmers adhere to the practice of deep culture lies in the fact that the large plows are more effective in covering up a heavy growth of weeds than the small ones, and a change to shallow culture will therefore also mean that the corn must be cultivated before the weeds get a strong foothold. But this is just what ought to be done anyhow, not merely as a matter of principle, but because of the greater economy of time and labor.

No one disputes the fact that the time to kill weeds is when they are just breaking through the surface, and at this stage the work can be done more rapidly, more efficiently and with less effort on the part of both team and man than when the weeds are 4 inches high. The forehanded farmer should be prepared for this and start his plow early, even before there is any apparent need of it. He will save money, and in the end it will require less labor to keep the crop clean, and by shallow culture, say not to exceed two inches deep, he will make money by an increased yield in the crop.

In Kansas, where the rainfall is uncertain, the majority of the farmers list their corn, and in a dry season listed corn frequently yields a fair crop when surface planted corn is a failure. The roots of listed corn are not so near the surface, and they therefore do not feel the drought so severely. For this same reason listed corn can be cultivated deeper with impunity. But the lister cannot be used to advantage everywhere, especially where the rainfall is usually sufficient to supply the needs of the crop.

Progressive farmers at the east practice largely planting corn in drills and cultivating it with riding cultivators with teeth controlled by the feet. These cultivate shallow, with the teeth running so close to the corn on either side as to cover all weeds and grass. In what is termed "improved corn culture" the drill system prevails, and the field is gone over three times with the riding cultivator and as many times with the smoothing harrow. This does away with all hand labor, and one successful farmer who practices it claims that the whole cultivation does not cost over $2 per acre.

The Bushel Box For Market.

Farmers and dealers in the Boston market claim that the bushel box is more convenient than the bushel basket for gardening and market purposes. In fact, the basket has never been used in the local trade to any extent, its use being confined to the New York and Philadelphia markets more especially. The New Englander adopted the box from an economical point of view, as it can be returned and credit received for it, while the basket cannot. It takes up less room in the storerooms, and the goods can be packed much closer in tiers, with equally good ventilation, while the contents are kept in much better shape, and can be put in neater and more salable packages.

The grower prefers them for the above reasons. The Boston houses supply large quantities of garden truck to the New York and Philadelphia markets and ship the goods in boxes. It seems a wonder that the New York marketmen have not come to adopt the box more generally when the above facts are considered, says American Cultivator.

Why Southern Eggs Are Small.

Here is what a writer in the Rural New Yorker says:

I do not think that the size of the egg can be increased by feeding, though it can be done by breeding. But I believe that an ill fed, half starved hen would not lay as large an egg as were she in good condition. This, however, is only theory on my part. As to small eggs in the south, the stock, from what I have seen, is small, with considerable game blood in it, which accounts for the small eggs. Large chickens or fowls are almost unknown in the markets. An infusion of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte blood would work wonders among southern farmers, and the active interest now shown by southern fanciers will bring that about in time.

Almost everybody now agrees that level culture produces the largest and best crops of potatoes.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK.

How to Grow Them Cheaply and Without Much Hard Labor.

In a bulletin issued from the Iowa station the importance of root crops as succulent food for stock is emphasized. The old idea that roots are an expensive and laborious crop is denied.

Four years' experiments with varieties has resulted in this station settling down to three kinds. These are the Red or Yellow Globe and Golden Tankard mangels for early planting, the Strap Leaved Flat turnip for late planting and a medium white or yellow carrot for horses.

The largest yielding variety and one, all things considered, giving best results, has been the Medium Red mangel. The flat turnip grows less to top, gives a better yield and is more free from disease than rutabaga and Swede turnip and is in this vicinity a more satisfactory root for late seeding.

While the flat turnip yields well and serves a good purpose for late planting, it is not as satisfactory a crop as the mangel, for the reason that it is not as good a keeper and contains less nutritive matter. The mangel, properly stored, may be kept fresh and sweet until May and June of the following year. Sugar beets grow well, but are harder to start and are more difficult to gather and clean, and their composition makes them less desirable for feeding than the mangel. Carrots grow slowly for several weeks at the start and require more cultivation in the early stages, but come on vigorously later, with a fair yield, and they are decidedly the best root for horses.

The first essential in root crop growing is thorough preparation of the soil. Sandy clay loam is best, but any good porous soil will do. The soil needs to be loosened to a good depth. Subsoiling is necessary to the best results, though a good crop can be grown without. The surface must be put in the best possible condition to insure rapid and even germination. The disk and harrow, and the roller when required, are the implements mainly relied upon. Plant when the ground is moist and warm. It requires from four to five pounds of seed per acre. The seed bed must be moist for an even stand. The first cultivation can be done with the wheel hoe. A combined hoe, cultivator and seed drill may be bought for about $8 and will be found very satisfactory for all garden and small crop work. When the plants are about three inches high, thin to a distance of eight or ten inches in the row and pull out the weeds. This is all the hard work necessary. After thinning, the horse cultivator will do the rest. The rows should be from 24 to 26 inches apart, and with an even stand the tops will entirely shade the ground by the 1st of August, and drought will not materially affect the crop after that.

Silos and Ensilage.

A round silo made of 2 inch plank, carefully jointed and put together like a barrel, with iron hoops and the modern contrivance for tightening when the timber shrinks, by a screw, the same as is seen on many water tanks at railroad stations, will make the best possible silo. All kinds and characters of silos have been built, but of all of them this is the most satisfactory. With careful filling a silo of this nature, 12 feet in diameter and 18 feet high, ought to hold about 36 tons. It should be placed on a good low foundation and suitable holes cut into the side after it is erected for taking out the ensilage. If this is carefully done, the same pieces which are cut out will do to put back again to close the openings when the silo is filled. All such openings should be covered with double thicknesses of building paper on the inside, excluding any air which may come through the joints of the closed openings. Either a flat or dome shaped roof can be put on.—Country Gentleman.

The Clover Hay Worm.

An Iowa correspondent of Prairie Farmer writes:

I have found nothing better than my own plan for the clover hay worm, and I advise all farmers to try it. Put up the hay perfectly dry and keep it up from the ground at least one foot; allow the air to pass freely underneath the hay, and there will be no worms hatch. The only place I have found them to start was in the bottom of stacks and mows when left too close to the ground. Then they work their way up in the hay and damage it entirely as they go. The last season I kept my hay up from the ground, and it is clean from the worms. As an experiment I put some on the ground, and I wish you could see how many worms there were in the bottom.

On the Country Road.

Professor Chard of the Nebraska station says that the key to the solution of the problem of soil treatment for drought is to plow deep. Even subsoiling will pay for some crops and then mulch by means of a mellow layer upon the top produced by frequent cultivation.

The national irrigation congress will hold its 1895 session at Albuquerque, N. M., beginning Sept. 16. The territorial legislature made an appropriation of $2,500 to aid in advertising and entertaining the congress.

Raising horses for their hides is a comparatively new branch of the business in the far west.

A common fault with irrigators is the use of too much water.

Dakota Farmer advises of the last cultivation of corn to sprinkle a little rye through the field and see how it will help the lambs get ready for winter.

Irrigation is being much talked about in North Dakota, and many farmers are taking hold of it in a practical way.

The general method of subsoiling as protection against drought is to first plow six to eight inches deep with an ordinary plow, following this with a subsoil plow running in the same furrow and loosening the soil to a depth of eight inches or more.

FOR A CASE OF NEED.

GOWNS THAT YOUNG MATRONS MAY REQUIRE.

Novelties In Hairdressing—Psyche Knot, Teapot Handles and the Style of Our Grandmothers—Summer Neckwear—Fancies In Parasols.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—There are times in the lives of most young matrons when it is difficult to find costumes alike comfortable and dressy, and also draped or otherwise arranged to disguise the figure, and it is but lately that special study has been given to find a means of meeting those requirements. No soft or clinging material is used in making up such gowns, but rather those of harsh and wiry weave, like the alpacas, mohairs, English bunting, taffeta glace and serge. This gives to the folds of the

GOWNS FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

gowns a full and broken outline which calls attention more to its harshness than the cause of the garment. There was one elegant gown of dark blue serge cut demipriness in the back and with a wartean plait. The skirt was slightly trained and very full. The front was cut with a loose princess effect, which hung down free from the waist. The front was filled in with a very full underdress of dark blue taffeta. This was gathered in around plaits to a yoke and was belted in with a rich blue ribbon sash. The yoke and bottom of the skirt had rows of cream colored lace insertion laid on flat. The sleeves were bishop, entirely overlaid with the white insertion. There was a bow of the ribbon at the back of the neck, with ends falling to the bottom of the dress.

There was another style of gown intended for the same purpose. This had a regular Mother Hubbard yoke of taffeta glace, to which the rest of the dress was gathered with a narrow upstanding ruffle. The color was seal brown. It had eight breadths of the silk gathered to the yoke and was faced up with cambric to near the waist. The sleeves were leg o' mutton, but were nearly hidden by deep double caps, each bordered by a band of butter colored lace insertion.

In my wanderings today I came across a novelty in hairdressing. There is now no one general style of dressing the hair, each lady being a law unto herself, the judge being her looking glass. Some wear the low Psyche knot, some the teapot handle, others the style of our grandmothers, and so on as they like. This style seems to be a compact and convenient way to dress the hair, besides being ornamental and novel. The hair is parted at the back, after having been waved along the head, and the queer looking comb is opened and the two strands of hair laid between the teeth, which are then closed. The two strands are then slightly twisted and brought under and over until they are all used up, and the ends are to be snugly tucked inside with

A NOVELTY IN HAIRDRESSING.

hairpins, which should be so placed as to be invisible. The points on the comb are of tortoise shell, and in some instances they are jeweled. The effect is very neat, and I should think it would be comfortable.

Next to the hair comes the summer neckwear. The dainty linen collars, cuffs and chemisettes are prettier than ever. Some of them have a ruffle of white embroidery around the edges and above that a narrow ruffle of lace, either coffee color or tea stain, never white. The effect is very pretty. There are a very few colored collars, mostly fine and delicate plaids, but the most of these show the softening ruffles. The cuffs are cut like gauntlets, and the collars have very high straight bands, with the flaring corners turned down.

Parasols show new fancies and frills each succeeding day. I saw today one of rose colored silk, with circles of pearly lustered spangles worked all over it. Another was of white and green striped silk, the stripes going around. On the top was a band of white lace insertion set in five deep points.

OLIVE HARPER.

Skin and Cold.

The skin turns blue when exposed to cold because, by a low temperature, the circulation is impeded at the surface, the arterial blood is partially prevented from flowing beneath the skin, and the veinous blood, which is almost purple, gives color to the skin.

TOWN CLOCK POETRY.

"The Independent" Asks for Contributions for a Prize.

THE INDEPENDENT will pay three dollars for the best twenty line poem on the subject of the new town clock. Contributions must be submitted on or before noon, June 20th. They must not exceed twenty lines in length. The great success of the contest for the prize offered some years ago for verses on the destruction of the old town clock will be recalled. The presence of the new town clock should be a greater inspiration.

THE G. A. R. REUNION.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

SANDUSKY, June 12.—The twenty-ninth annual state re-union of the Grand Army of the republic began here today. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Bonton and Gen. M. F. Force. Department Commander Nutt delivered the annual address, showing the order to be in good condition. In the afternoon the parade with five divisions marched over the principal streets. All were heartily cheered. Among the distinguished visitors are: Governor McKinley, Senator Brice and General Asa Bushnell. It is estimated that from ten to twelve thousand people are here.

HARMON SWORN IN.

He Will Return to Cincinnati Before Actively Assuming His Duties.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Harmon has been sworn in as attorney general. After the adjournment of the cabinet meeting, Secretary Olney and the new attorney general, Mr. Harmon, lunched together, and later went to the department of justice, where the assistant attorney general, the solicitor general and other prominent officials were presented to their new chief.

Mr. Harmon will return to Cincinnati in a few days to close up some business matters. This will occupy him about two weeks, when he will return here to remain during the summer with short visits to his home. His family will remain in Cincinnati for the present and will not take up their permanent residence here until autumn.

The A. O. U. W. Supreme Lodge.

CHICAGO, June 12. — The Supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is in session here. Master Workman L. L. Troy stated that the total number of lodges was 4,973, a net increase for the year of 97. The total membership of the order was 341,371 an increase of 10,545. 3,508 members having died during the year. The total income had been $7,644,974, and the disbursements $7,678,399.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The tenth biennial session of the grand lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor of Missouri, is being held here with a large attendance. The most important matters to come up will be the election of officers and the selection of two representatives to the supreme lodge meeting, which will be held in St. Louis in September.

Fifteen Men Probably Dead.

ERIE, Pa., June 12.—The wreck at Seargent, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, near Kane, is almost entirely consumed, but there is no possibility now of telling just how many were killed and burned. The dead man taken out of the wreck is a boilermaker and his initials are "M. H." and his home is supposed to be in Erie. It is believed 15 dead tramps are in the wreck.

Cleveland Will Go to Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Cleveland has accepted an invitation tendered by representative citizens of Atlanta to visit the Atlanta exposition. He will leave Washington by special tram on the evening of Oct. 21, and arrive in Atlanta on the afternoon of the 22d. The 23rd has been set apart as president's day, when the chief executive will visit the exposition. The cabinet will likely go also.

Reformed Church Synod.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 12.—The Reformed church general synod has elected Rev. James W. Scudder as professor of theology in Orcutt theological seminary, India. Prof. Scudder is now a missionary in India. Frank R. Vannest of New York was elected secretary of the board of general direction and his salary fixed at $2,500. The meeting of the synod next year will be held at Catskill, N. Y.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'saved my life.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

I have two little grandchildren who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I myself was taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach; one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my housework.—Mrs. W. L Dunagan, Bonaqua, Hickman county, Tenn. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig, and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

Some time ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis, Cal. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

While at Peekskill, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Scriven, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Such good results were obtained from its use that he sent back to the druggist from whom he had obtained it for two more bottles of the same remedy. When you have a cough or cold give this preparation a trial and like Mr. Scriven you will want it when again in need of such medicine. It is a remedy of great worth and merit. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist, Massillon, O.

Droping in Your Throat,

Hawking and spitting is one of the most disagreeable parts of catarrh. We have patients using Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure to report complete relief from this within ten days of its use.

CATARRH OF LONG STANDING,

will be cured by the use of Mayers' Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh may be well called a great scourge in this country, nearly every person has it in a greater or less degree. Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh cure, if used promptly, will cure this terrible disease. No cure no pay.

For a cold in the head accompanied by frontal headache, can be cured by one or two applications. Remember one bottle lasts three months, and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded by agents.

Read what a one time sufferer from catarrh has to say of our marvelous cure:

OAKLAND, Md., March 24, '93.

The Mayers Drug Co., Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen—I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years and was recommended to use a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure and in less than six weeks I was completely cured, and deem it one of the best medicines on the market, and recommend its method of treatment to any sufferer from the awful malady. Respectfully,

PERCY H. VEITCH,
Attorney at Law.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barber, a prominent newspaper man of La Cygne, Kan., was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlin's colic, cholera and diarrhœa remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

DO not be deceived.

The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of

"Armstrong & McKelvy," "Anchor,"
"Beymer-Bauman," "Eckstein,"
"Davis-Chambers," "Morley,"
"Fahnestock,"

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.
Pittsburg Branch.
German National Bank Building, Pittsburg

CHAS. D. WISE.

Surveyor Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Examiner of Titles and Notary Public.

Office Room, 17 E. Main Street, MASSILLON.

MASSILLON, O., June 12, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a regular meeting of directors of The Farmers' Telephone Company, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on at 10 A. M. on the 13th day of July, 1895, to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $50,000.

J. H. FISHER,
Secretary.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Frank Hoover vs. Patrick F. Gorman. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in the Township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, being the west part of section 32, township 1, and range 10, and further described as follows: Beginning on the west line of said section and 14 chains 83 links from the northwest corner of said section, thence east 8 chains and 88 links, thence south 1½ degrees east 5 chains and 79 links, thence north 87 degrees west 5 chains and 85 links to the west line of said section, thence north 10 degrees east 5 chains and 88 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 58-100 acres.

The same to be sold in two pieces, as follows:

First part: All of the tract above described, excepting therefrom a piece of ground 60 feet front and 120 feet long east and west, situated in the southeast corner and known as the W. E. Edwards lot of land.

Second part: The part above excepted, to-wit: Said W. E. Edwards lot of land, being 60 feet front by 120 feet long east and west.

Appraised at: First part at $350.00, and second part at $90.00.

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Allen Carnes, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charles Steese, jr. vs. Benjamin F. Umbenhower, et al. } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1895,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the city of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as, and being the west half of original lot number three hundred and nineteen (319) in Kent Jarvis's addition to the town, now the City of Massillon, in said county and state.

Appraised at $5,000.00.

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Please announce the name of Wm. M. Reed, of Massillon, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

William H. Rowlen, of Canton, is announced as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The name of R. B. Crawford is announced as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

The name of James Brown, of North Lawrence, is announced as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Please to announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer. JACOB GEIS.

CLERK OF COURTS.

The name of Thomas W. Casselman, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for clerk of courts, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Please announce the name of George W. Wilhelm, as candidate a for representative, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

The name of Capt. Thomas Wilson, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for representative, subject to the Republican primary.

Thomas Austin, of Massillon, is announced as a candidate for the general assembly subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

J. C. Lapher, of Waynesburg, is announced as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Stark county Republican primary election.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Please announce the name of Charles D. Wise as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the Republican primary election, to be held Saturday, June 15, 1895.

Please announce the name of John S. Hoover, of Canal Fulton, as a candidate for county surveyor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary, June 15, 1895.

SHERIFF.

Please announce the name of Hiram Doll as a candidate for re-election for Sheriff subject to the decision of Republican primary.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. John Thomas, of Navarre, is announced as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican convention.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Please announce the name of J. M. Howenstine as a candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of Lewis Hornberger late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1895.

JOHN J. WEFLER,
Executor.

DR B. E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,
Of Columbus, O., will be at the
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, July 3.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women. Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No names published. Medicines sent by mail or express, but where possible, persons should call at office. Strictest secrecy guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Call or write. Terms reasonable. List of 139 questions free. Address, DR. B. E. OTTMAN, 337 Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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